"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday probably showers; shifting winds, becoming northeast and increasing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,361. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH FOR THE SEA ONLY HOURS AWAY

German Embassy Puts Letters Aboard the Deutschland, Which Is Fully Laden.

CARGO EXCEEDS 1,000 TONS

Rubber and Nickel Are Stowed In Her Hold and Oil Taken Aboard Before Trial Dip.

METAL AND ACID ON BREMEN

Sister Ship, Baltimore Expects, Will Come in a Few Days, and After Her a Zeppelin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The submarine merchantman Deutschland may leave Baltimore at any hour, and she may greet at Norfolk her sister submersible the Bremen before making a dash for the Atlantic. This much became known here today after Ambassador von Bernstorff sent a large package of letters and documents by Prince von Hatzfeld to Captain Paul Koenig and the Captain had placed them in the safe in his cabin.

The Deutschland began taking on oil for fuel this afternoon, two tank cars being sidetracked at her pier. Captain Koenig continued to be very busy and said he had no time to talk to anyone. He seemed anxious and a bit out of sorts, but later expressed his gratitude for the hospitable treatment he and his men had received in Baltimore.

"Don't you think your reception was in the nature of a testimonial from Baltimoreans for making this your port of entry?" someone asked him.

"If I have done anything for Baltimore," replied Captain Koenig with a smile, "I will not present a bill. Everyone with whom I have come in contact has been most kind to me, and on behalf of the crew of the Deutschland I want to say that we appreciate it very, very much. Your city officials are most gracious gentlemen and did everything possible to make our stay in your city a pleasant one, for which they have our heartfelt thanks."

In only one particular Captain Koenig and all those associated with him have been disappointed by their treatment in America.

They tried to get to Berlin today via the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., a message about their reception here, and they tried to get from Berlin some of the kindly things the German newspapers have said about them, but the Tuckerton censor, a United States Army officer, shut down on them tightly, and nothing was allowed to go or to come.

One message had been received on July 14 from the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, the company which owns the Deutschland, congratulating Captain Koenig and his crew. But apparently that was all the censor thought should be allowed to pass Tuckerton. Although he was not willing to talk about it, Captain Koenig's manner made it clear that he felt this was unjust.

In all other respects the Captain feels that Americans have been very kind to him.

Crew Entertained in Baltimore.

That the Deutschland will not get out tonight nor yet tomorrow morning was indicated by the fact that, by order of Mayor Preston, half the crew were entertained this afternoon, and the other half yesterday. But it is admitted that the boat's departure is only a matter of hours. One group of the Deutschland's men was taken for a long automobile ride through the environs of Baltimore yesterday afternoon and afterward entertained at dinner at the Suburban Garden.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" was played for them by the band. The table was decorated with favors suggestive of their exploit, and the men were taken back to the boat in the darkness. Those who did not enjoy these things yesterday had their turn today. Others of the men visited Washington today.

But silent as both Captain Koenig and Paul Hilken of the consignee firm of the submersible are as to the time of departure of the Deutschland, the signs multiplied tonight that it would be only a matter of hours before the captain abandons the rôle of feted hero which he has been forced to play in Baltimore, puts off the double-breasted blue serge coat and the straw hat which he has been wearing around town, dons his seaman's uniform and faces the chance of being caught by Allied cruisers or other perils which the Atlantic may have in store for him.

Loading of her cargo craft was practically completed today. Nothing which has happened since he got into Baltimore has made Captain Koenig fear the Allied warships any more than he feared them when he left Bremen. He is now no less confident of getting home to Germany and to the wife and the two children who await him in Bremen than he was of reaching Baltimore when he left his home port.

Will Take a Trial Dip.

The Deutschland tomorrow will be submerged in her slip for an hour to test her engines and the submerging apparatus, which has been thoroughly overhauled. None but officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company and other Germans interested will be permitted to view the diving operations.

It became known tonight that the Deutschland's cargo consists of forty carloads of bagged nickel, each bag weighing approximately 125 pounds, totaling 340 tons; two barges of bar nickel, each bar weighing about 50 pounds, total 400 tons; seventy carloads of rubber, each car containing forty boxes, each weighing about 500 pounds, total 700 tons.

The 130 stevedores who have been working day and night loading the boat are picked men. Each has a check of peculiar design that admits him to the vessel and a large number of these men are armed. These stevedores have been in the company's service three months and will be retained to unload and load the Bremen, which is expected next Sunday or Monday.

Stored on barges off the property of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company at Canton is a large quantity of copper which will form the bulk of the return cargo of the Bremen when she leaves this port. At Curtis Bay one of the big chemical companies has in tanks on a railroad siding thousands of tons of sulphuric acid, one of the most essential requirements in the manufacture of high explosives.

This has not been brought to the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company

Continued on Page 2.

Our Neutrality Perfidious, Brazilian Deputy Asserts

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted to insert in the official records of the House an address delivered in Buenos Aires by Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, at the time of the celebration of the centenary of Argentine independence. In this address the Ambassador attacked German militarism.

In moving that the speech be included in the records, Deputy Moacyo said "certain American Governments" were adopting principles contrary to Western civilization, and that all "shamelessly preserve silence, seeking to avoid dangerous conflicts with the conqueror in the great tragedy in Europe." One of the American Governments, the Deputy said, "strives by all means to maintain a perfidious neutrality which disarms, oppresses, enfeebles us, and in certain cases humiliates us.

"It is absolutely necessary," he continued, "that we range ourselves on the side of threatened Western civilization."

EXPECT $400,000,000 GOLD FROM OTTAWA

$3,000,000 Daily Shipments Planned, to Continue Perhaps Six Months.

MORE FROM EUROPE DIRECT

Tremendous Movement of Metal to This Country Will Make Foreign Loans Easier to Place.

Banking circles learned yesterday that, while the British Government had shipped into this country approximately $200,000,000 in gold since the first week of May, the movement had by no means reached its climax. According to information obtained by bankers, an average daily consignment of $3,000,000 may be expected to come across the border from Ottawa for an indefinite period, which may continue as long as six months. This gold will come to New York, and will be in addition to shipments to the Philadelphia mint from the same source, which have been averaging $1,500,000 a day for some time.

The definite plan for $3,000,000 of imports each week day was put into operation last week. From Tuesday to Saturday, five days, a toal of $15,000,000 was deposited at the Assay Office to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. Then came word to the banking house that a consignment of $20,000,000 was on its way from Halifax, direct from London, and Ottawa transfers were temporarily checked because of the congestion which would have resulted in the Government institution if more of the metal had been laid down on top of the big shipment from London.

It is believed that further substantial receipts will be received from Europe direct, but these will be additional to the scheduled Ottawa shipments. If the plan is carried out as prepared, it is clear that a truly enormous amount of the precious metal will find its way to these shores by Jan. 1, 1917. Counting twenty-six days to the month, the fulfillment of the program would shift into American vaults from Ottawa alone considerably more than $400,000,000 of gold which is now owned abroad.

The manner in which Great Britain and her allies have been able to mobilize the vast amount of gold so far received, and still to come, is puzzling to many bankers here. It is known that a great deal has come from the mines of South Africa, which have produced approximately $4,000,000 a week for two years or more, and from Australia, where the Bank of England established a special reserve in the early days of the war. As far as can be learned the bars brought down from Ottawa have all borne the Ottawa mint mark, but this by no means tells the full story.

It is supposed that the gold received in bullion form from Africa, Australia, and the Canadian mines has been remelted at the mint, and this belief has given rise to the supposition that Russian gold has, or will, play a prominent part in the Allies' financial plans on this continent.

A recent report of operations of the Russian Treasury showed that something like $25,000,000 had been withdrawn in a period of a few weeks. The purpose has not been made public. It would not be a difficult matter for large transfers to take place between Vladivostok and Vancouver. The British and Canadian officials, however, have given no intimation that their Eastern allies are helping, and conjecture has to find stimulation in the fact that Russia's gold holdings before the war began were second only to those of the United States.

The tremendous movement of gold to this country, past and in prospect, naturally is having important influence in strengthening the credit of the allied nations here. The heavy borrowings by the various nations have been bolstered up by the gold reserve concentrated here, and continued shipments make easier the process of placing other loans.

LINER BRINGS $20,000,000.

Securities from London Consigned to J. P. Morgan and Others.

Another lot of securities, said to be worth $20,000,000, consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York bankers, arrived last night from Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia in charge of Captain Alfred Mees of the Bank of England.

As the liner arrived late at her pier it was decided to keep the securities, which were in eight cases, on board the liner under guard until the morning.

They were listed as baggage belonging to Captain Mees.

WILSON TO SEND EARLY PROTEST ON TRADE BLACKLIST

British Ban on American Firms Raises Issue of Far-Reaching Importance.

BIG BLOW TO EXPORTERS

Steamers Refuse Shipments from Such Concerns, Fearing Official Boycott.

NEUTRALS HOLD ALOOF, TOO

Washington Thinks Latest British Step Entirely Unjust to Business Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The British Government's announcement that it had "blacklisted" about eighty business firms and individuals "domiciled" in the United States, with which British subjects are forbidden to trade, will raise an issue of far-reaching consequence and importance between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

It will bring to a focus the controversy between the two Governments regarding the application of the British Trading with the Enemy act to American business firms, and result in President Wilson sending an early protest to the British Government, to be delivered through Ambassador Page. This protest will be against the application of the Trading with the Enemy act, in so far as it affects the trade of the United States, and to contest the legality or rightfulness of imposing restrictions upon the freedom of American trade in this matter.

The blacklisting of eighty or more firms and individuals in this country is considered by the Washington Government as a most serious matter. In the opinion of officials here, it is believed that the practical effect of the placing of American firms on the British statutory blacklist will be to bar them from the import and export trade.

While the Trading with the Enemy act, in terms, only prohibits British subjects from trading with the blacklisted firms, the actual effect of the policy has been to prevent blacklisted firms in other neutral countries from engaging in foreign trade, because of the practical impossibility of obtaining vessels in which to move their imports or exports. British steamship companies, according to data officially gathered here, are refusing to haul goods for firms on the British blacklist, on the theory that this might be regarded as trading with the enemy and result in their prosecution by the British Government. Neutral shipping lines are feeling the pressure of the situation and are in many instances also refusing to handle shipments for persons or firms on the blacklist.

Ruling of Far-Reaching Importance.

It is the contention in official circles here, based on data collected, that while the blacklisting of a person or firm as an enemy with whom a British subject is forbidden to trade is declared to be intended primarily to prevent British subjects from trading with the "blacklisted" persons, the practical effect of the "blacklist" has been to prevent the "blacklisted" firms from continuing trade with persons in countries other than the British colonies, many of the latter persons fearing that they will also be "blacklisted" if they trade with the persons whom the British Government is blacklisting as "enemies."

State Department officials said tonight they had not yet received from Ambassador Page the list naming the business firms and individuals in the United States with whom residents of the United Kingdom have been forbidden to trade. The list is eagerly awaited by officials, as it will be the first concrete evidence that American firms have been placed on the "blacklist."

Many officials here are known to feel that, while Great Britain might have the right to specify what merchandise should be carried by her own ships, she has no right to take discriminatory action against the American concerns because of the business they do.

This position, it is said by those who hold it, is amply backed by precedent, Great Britain having made objections to attempts to injure the trade of an enemy at the expense of a neutral. These officials regard it as clearly established by international law that the output of a German firm, or even a German-controlled corporation in the United States, is to be regarded as having the same status as the product of an American establishment. The United States Supreme Court and the High Joint Commissions have adjusted many claims in the past, it is pointed out, upon that principle.

The State Department, it was learned tonight, has been making a very careful investigation of the situation, growing out of the enforcement of the British Trading with the Enemy act, and has assembled a vast amount of data on which to base a note to the British Government. These data have been obtained from an American diplomatic and consular representative abroad, and from complaints filed by American business firms which have looked on the Trading with the Enemy act with many forebodings, and fear that they will themselves be blacklisted by Great Britain if they trade with German subjects in this country.

Steamships Refuse Goods.

These data deal with actual instances of blacklisting of neutral subjects. The information in the possession of the State Department shows that there is a British statutory blacklist, but up to the present that no American firms had been included in the last. The data show that British steamship companies are declining to take goods offered for shipment by or destined to the blacklisted firms. It is also shown that neutral steamship lines are declining to take shipments for persons on the blacklist, even for blacklisted persons in neutral countries, on the ground that they themselves may be blacklisted. This information shows that rather than incur the disfavor of the British Government or of British firms neutral steamship companies are refusing to accept goods for transportation from blacklisted firms. It is being argued that the effect of this will be to keep the blacklisted firms out

Continued on Page 2.

Names of 82 Firms and Individuals In United States on British Blacklist

LONDON, July 18.—The Official Gazette today published the following names of American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist under the Trading with the Enemy act.

New York Names on List.

B.

PHILIP BAUER COMPANY, 68 Broad Street.
EEER, SONDHEIMER & CO.
SIMON R. BLUMENTHAL of Zimmermann & Forsnay.
HERMAN BOTZOW of O. C. Kanzow & Co.
BRASCH & ROTHENSTEIN, 32 Broadway.
MAURICIO BUNGE of Maclaren & Gentles.
ALF BURUN of Brasch & Rothenstein.

C.

CARLOWITZ & CO., 82 Beaver Street.

D.

EUGENE DIETZGEN COMPANY, 218 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and 166 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

E.

ELECTRO BLEACHING GAS COMPANY, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, and Buffalo Avenue and Union Street, Niagara Falls.
E. H. ERLANGER, 60 Wall Street.

F.

CARLOS FALK of Maclaren & Gentles.

G.

GOLDSCHMIDT CHEMICAL COMPANY, 60 Wall Street.
GOLDSCHMIDT DETINNING COMPANY, 60 Wall Street.
GOLDSCHMIDT THERMIT COMPANY, 90 West Street.
GRACENHORST & CO., 96 Wall Street.
CARL GRUBNAU & SON, 74 Wall Street, New York, 144 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and Boston.
OSCAR L. GUELMAN of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

H.

CHARLES HARDY, 50 Church Street.
HASENCLEVER & CO., 24 State Street.
BERNHARDT HASENCLEVER & SOEHNE, 21 State Street.
MARYAN H. HAUSER of Zimmermann & Forshay.
ALFREDO HIRSCH of Maclaren & Gentles.
FRANZ H. HIRSCHLAND of Goldschmidt Thermit Company.
ROBERT W. HOWE of Brasch & Rothenstein.
WILLIAM E. HAMBURG, 25 Beaver Street.

I.

INTERNATIONAL HIDE AND SKIN COMPANY, 59 Frankfort Street.
J. ISAACS of John Simon & Brothers.

J.

MAX JAFFE, 15 William Street.

K.

J. A. KAHL, 82 Beaver Street.
KANZOW & CO., 11 Broadway.
OTTO C. KANZOW of Kanzow & Co.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 15 William Street.
MARY I. KNAUTH of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
WILHELM KNAUTH of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
HERMANN C. KUPPER, 52 Murray Street, and 536 West 111th Street.

M.

MACLAREN & GENTLES, 222 Produce Exchange.
A. MAGENHEIMER, 68 Broad Street.
MARX MAIER, 200 Fifth Avenue.
MERCHANTS' COLONIAL CORPORATION, 45 William Street.
CARL MULLER of Muller, Schall & Co.
ERNEST MULLER of Schuchardt & Schutte, and Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street.
FREDERICK MULLER-SCHALL of Muller, Schall & Co.

N.

MARIS NACHOD, 15 William Street.
NATIONAL ZINC CORPORATION.
RICHARD NEUHAUS of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, New York.
K. & E. NEUMOND, 25 Broad Street.
ROLIN C. NEWTON, 15 William Street.

P.

EDMUND PAVENSTEDT of Muller, Schall & Co.
LEOPOLD PELATZ, 17 Battery Place.

R.

LOUIS J. REES of Zimmermann & Forshay.
REUTER, BROECKELMAN & CO., 59 Pearl Street.
ALFRED RICHTER of Reuter, Broeckelman & Co.
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO., 100 William Street.
RUBBER AND GUAYULE AGENCY, 108 Water Street.
TOWNSEND RUSHMORE, 82 Beaver Street.

S.

WILLIAM SCHALL, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co.
SCHENKER & CO., 17 Battery Place.
PAUL SCHMIDT of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
SCHUCHARDT & SCHUTTE, 90 West Street.
SCHUTTE, BUNEMANN & CO., 15 William Street.
JOHN S. SCULLY of Zimmermann & Forshay.
SIEMSSEN COMPANY, 82 Beaver Street.
JOHN SIMON & BROTHERS, 15 William Street.
L. SONNEBORN SONS, 262 Pearl Street.
SOUTHERN PRODUCTS TRADING COMPANY, 15 William Street.
EDWARD STEGEMANN, JR., of Brasch & Rothenstein.
SUPERIOR EXPORT COMPANY, 90 West Street.

U.

ERNST ULRICH, 15 William Street.

W.

EDWARD WEBER of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
OTTO WEHRENBERG of Philip Bauer & Co.
AREND H. WEINGARDT, 15 William Street.

Z.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY, 9 Wall Street.

Firms Outside of New York.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT COMPANY, 136 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
ARMIN CZECH of International Import and Export Company, Philadelphia.
H. KEMPER, Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.
TEXAS EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, Galveston, Texas.
GEORGE W. McNEAR, 433 California Street, San Francisco.
G. F. SCHLOETELBORG (?), 318 Globe Building, Seattle.
CHARLES CULLEN, Ocala, Fla.
NORFOLK REFINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco.

CHARGES SCANDALS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Bennet Attacks Commissioner Howe on House Floor for Alleged Immoral Conditions.

SAYS HE IS NEGLIGENT

Arraigns Him as a "Half-Baked Radical," Whose Policies Threaten New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17. — Charges against Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, were made in a speech in the House today by Representative William S. Bennet of New York, Republican, who alleged that conditions of immorality had existed and still existed at the Ellis Island immigration station as a result of Mr. Howe's administration.

"A half-baked radical, with free love ideas," was one of the terms used by Mr. Bennet in assailing Mr. Howe.

The New York member asserted that Commissioner Howe did not properly segregate the male and female aliens held at Ellis Island, that he had recommended the admission of immoral women under bond, that in one instance he caused the admission of an undesirable woman named Juliette, who was placed as a servant in the home of a friend of the Commissioner, and that the Howe administration, if changes were not made, would become more of a scourge to New York than infantile paralysis.

Mr. Bennet gave the matron at Ellis Island credit for correcting some of the bad conditions as they were alleged by him to exist a year or more ago, but said that other evils had taken their place.

Mr. Bennet followed his speech by introducing a resolution calling upon the Department of Labor for information relating to various phases of Mr. Howe's administration, including his plan to abolish competitive bidding in letting contracts for feeding immigrants detained at the island and substituting a scheme of Government ownership of the restaurant privilege. His resolution demands a copy of an opinion of the Department of Justice on this point. Mr. Bennet said that he had been unable to obtain a copy of the opinion.

Reviews Howe's Career.

In leading up to his attack today, Mr. Bennet mentioned his own part in passing the Mann White Slave law. Then he reviewed the career of Commissioner Howe, saying that he came to New York several years ago from Cleveland and was a decided "extremist."

"He became Superintendent of what is known as the People's Institute," said Mr. Bennet, "an organization whose function was to incite discussion among the people. I always thought Mr. Howe was a good choice for that place. Somehow or other he was chosen as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island in 1914."

Launching into his allegations, Representative Bennet said:

"I have known Ellis Island for years. I was six years on the Immigration Committee. I secured appropriations of over $2,000,000 for necessary buildings for the care and comfort of the immigrants, and I, as a member of the Immigration Commission, in connection with my friend, Judge Goldfogle, conducted an independent investigation of Ellis Island which resulted in rectifying some evils that did exist there. Now, what did I find?

"I found first from my inquiry that the Commissioner of Immigration is the most negligent Commissioner that we have ever had, the most frequently absent, and that he pays the least attention to his duty of any Commissioner in my time.

"One section of the immigration law provides that an alien prostitute may be arrested anywhere in the United States at any time after entry into the United States. And during the years

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER SENDS PLEA FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Ohio Judge Returns from Germany with Emperor's Message to America.

RULER SURE OF VICTORY

Scoffs at Hyphenism and Says We Must Have Only Thorough Americans.

Judge Alfred K. Nippert of the Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati returned yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. after three and a half months' trip to Germany as President of the American Commission for the Relief of Poland. He met the German Emperor at the Western headquarters on June 24. The Emperor requested him to call on the American people to get the women and children taken by the Russians from Eastern Prussia to Siberisk, near Archangel, sent back to their homes before the return of Winter.

"I was the Kaiser's guest at grand headquarters," said Judge Nippert, "and took dinner with him. It was nearly midnight when we ended our talk about war conditions. I was amazed at the Kaiser's appearance. I had been led to believe by reports that he had aged very much with the cares and worry of the war. On the contrary, he was bronzed by the sun and vigorous in appearance. His mustache is gray, but not white, as I had heard.

"We walked about in his garden for two hours, and the Kaiser was by far the fresher of the two when we sat down to rest. In speaking of his people and the result of the war, he said:

"'Such a people as mine are not doomed to defeat. They are destined for victory.'

"Speaking of my mission to see how the $400,000 had been distributed in the devastated towns, villages, and cities of German Poland, I mentioned that fully one-half of the amount subscribed had come from purely American societies and the rest from German-Americans. The Kaiser seemed rather to resent this distinction, and said:

"'In Germany I wish to have people who are Germans heart and soul. You must wish in America for people who are completely Americans. There must be people in America who sympathize with Germany the same as there are people whose sympathies are with the Allies, but you do not call them Allied-Americans, so why do you call the others German-Americans?'

Judge Nippert said that of the women and children, originally numbering 10,000, who were taken away by the Russians, 40 per cent. of them had died of cold and hunger in Winter, and that the rest would surely perish if they were not brought back to their homes before the snow sets in.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm appeared to be very much concerned over the fate of these unfortunate people," the Judge went on. "He said to me:

"'I have an army which is able to take care of itself and our frontiers, but seizure of these women and children is not war. It is not possible for a nation to ask clemency and, for a time, even in the cause of humanity. I can do nothing and Germany can do nothing, and for that reason I ask the American people and their Government, through the embassy at Petrograd, which has charge of German affairs, to get these poor women and children sent back to their native land. I ask nothing for myself or for my army.'"

Judge Nippert did not have any official message from the Kaiser to President Wilson, but will go to Washington to make an informal report of his trip through Germany and of his conversation with its ruler.

"I went all through the devastated districts in East Prussia from Memel to the Masurian Lakes," said the Judge, "and saw the devastation that had been wrought. I had previously been through Belgium, but that country was not a circumstance to East Prussia."

Judge Nippert said he found business conditions in Germany not far from normal. The crops in East Prussia promise to be the best that have been harvested since 1902, and there was no real shortage of food except in fats.

BRITISH GAIN NORTH OF OVILLERS; GERMANS LAUNCH FIERCE ATTACK AT LONGUEVAL AND DELVILLE WOOD

British Troops Honor Prisoners Taken at Ovillers; Only 126 Germans Left Alive Out of 6,000

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—According to advices reaching Paris this afternoon, the capture of Ovillers yesterday morning was signalized by appalling German losses and the most desperate fighting since the offensive began. The position's importance lay in its covering the main road from Albert to Bapaume, and the situation on the British left flank rendered its reduction necessary to safeguard the advance further south. That the Germans realized its value is shown by the fact that the defense was intrusted to picked regiments of the Third Division of the Imperial Guard, who, despite the bombardment, from which they were protected by shelters in some cases fifty feet deep, had held out since July 1.

After six hours of concentrated bombardment by hundreds of heavy guns, the attack began at dawn from three sides, a section from Ovillers Wood being the first to penetrate the village. The English plunged, shouting, into the ruins, chasing the enemy along the passages. Vainly their officers tried to restrain them, so that the "cleaning up" could be accomplished with bombs. It was the same regiment that had taken La Boiselle, where it suffered severely from a flanking mitrailleuse fire from Ovillers, and all were mad to avenge their comrades.

In one underground retreat they captured twenty-five Germans, survivors of a full battalion, who had not tasted food for sixty hours. In another stronghold the survivors were nearly dead from thirst. The Oberleutnant commanding said some men in desperation drank the polluted water of the village pool, only to die afterward in great agony. Corpses were everywhere. At one end of the village, where two little forts defended its entrance, were more than 800 bodies, horribly mangled by the incessant shellfire.

Near the central market place a half-ruined house proved the final heart of resistance. For fully half an hour a terrible mitrailleuse fire beat off all attacks. Then bombers, crawling foot by foot, managed to throw their missiles into the loophole. For a moment the defense's fire wavered, and the British charged, led by a wounded subaltern whose left arm was almost severed at the shoulder. There was a short hand-to-hand struggle, then the few survivors unbayoneted threw down their arms, and the victorious subaltern stood, whistling "Tipperary," in the doorway, waiting for an ambulance to remove him to a dressing station.

Only 126 living prisoners out of nearly 6,000 men remained. One noncommissioned officer said many had gone mad from shock and strain, and had run amuck until killed by their comrades in self-protection.

The British were generous victors. As the tattered, exhausted prisoners marched to the rear an order rang out, and swiftly formed khaki lines presented arms in homage to the defenders' courage.

HOLD FOUR LINES INTO HUNGARY

Russians on Carpathian Front Moving On, Seemingly with Little Resistance.

GALICIAN TOWNS IN PANIC

German Defeat on the Lipa Held by London Critics to Open Way to Lemberg.

LONDON, July 18.—General von Linsingen's retirement across the Lipa in Galicia is considered by the critics here as removing the last serious obstacle to the advance of the Russians toward Lemberg.

Reports from Rome say that the retirement of the Teutonic allies on the Lipa has caused a panic in Galicia, where towns are being evacuated.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd quotes the Boerse Gazette as asserting that the Austro-Germans have impressed all possible labor to strengthen the defenses of Vladimir-Volynski in Volhynia. Starving peasants, it is said, have been driven to the trenches to work, while in some cases villages have been burned.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—Though the issue of the struggle between the opposing forces in the region of the Stokhod River still hangs in the balance, and there has been during the last few days no essential change in the situation along the main Russian front, the Russians have achieved three important advances at widely separated points in the eastern war theatre.

The first is the successful drive from the new qutarter in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. The second is an advance of the extreme southern wing of General Brusiloff's forces along the high road leading into Hungary, and the third is the improved situation in the Caucasus resulting from the taking of Baiburt.

Boehm-Ermolli's Defeat Significant.

In the first region the Russian operations are now being directed against the left wing of General Boehm-Ermolli's army, near Sviniusky, which has already yielded ground before the fierceness of the Russian assaults. Of the four Austrian Army groups employed against Brusiloff's forces Boehm-Ermolli's group had been the least affected by the Russian offensive, and, after its initial withdrawal from Dubno at the beginning of the Russian campaign, had held its ground firmly against all the Russian attempts to push the advance to the Galician frontier town of Brody. The beginning of the further retreat of this group, therefore, is considered extremely important and may open up a new Russian radius of attack from the north.

With their advance along the Kirlibaba-Maramaros-Sziget road the Russians are in possession of four important lines leading into Hungary. Following up their spectacular success, which has taken them within a month across the whole of Bukowina, they are proceeding steadily forward, apparently with little resistance.

The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

In the Riga region there was an artillery duel. The Germans at many places attempted unsuccessfully to recapture lost trenches.

As the result of the latest skillful operations of General Sakaroff's troops in Volhynia, we gained a victory on July 16 which brought us 13,000 prisoners and 30 guns, as announced yesterday, and enabled us to

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 150,000

Estimate of Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners in Battles of the Somme.

PRISONERS WEARY OF WAR

Had Promises It Would End by September — Scout Idea Army Can Be Beaten.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 17.—In spite of bad weather, which has hampered operations so that no great advance has been possible, we made some progress today in the direction of Pozières. Some of our troops stormed a double line of trenches from Bazentin-le-Petit to southeast of Pozières, a distance of 1,500 yards. They are strewn from one end to the other with German dead and wounded. Ovillers is ours after a German post which had been bravely defending it surrendered with two officers and about 140 men early this morning. There is no other news of importance today on the line of attack, but it is good enough, and the general position of our force is improved.

What is the German point of view about our attack and on the prospects of the war? That is the question I have put to some of the prisoners in bad German or fair English. It is difficult to get any clear answer or an answer of any real value, yet by putting together answers from separate groups of men and individual soldiers one does get a kind of hint of the general idea prevailing among these German troops against us.

Quite a number of them told me they and their people were sure the war would be over in August or September. They had been promised that, but could not give any reason for their belief except the promise. There seems to me no doubt that they were perfectly confident in the strength of their lines. They did not believe such defenses as those at Fricourt and Montauban could ever be broken.

The new power of our artillery amazed them. They speak of it always with terror, and officers, especially, admit they had never imagined that "amateur gunners," as they call our men, could achieve such results. For the courage of our infantry they always had great respect, but they count the strength of armies by the strength of guns, and until recent days they knew they had the greater power.

The foundations of their belief are shaken, but only to the extent that they admit the possibility of their army having to retire to a new line of defense. I have not found one man who speaks of defeat. They are still convinced the German Army will never be beaten to the point of surrender. As a German doctor whom I have previously quoted said to me a few days ago: "You are strong and we are strong. Neither side can crush the other. If the war goes on it will be the suicide of the world."

These German soldiers do not want it to go on. That idea in their heads is clear enough. They are weary of war and have a great craving for peace. They want to see their wives and children again. One strain of thought creeps out in their talk. It is the suggestion that they fight not as free men desiring to fight, but as men compelled to fight by higher powers against whom they cannot rebel. "It is our discipline," said one of them today. "We cannot help ourselves."

I was told by one of the officers in charge of them that they talk of another inevitable war between Germany and England ten years from now. They have been taught to believe, he says, that we thrust this war upon them, that all through we have been the aggressors, and that Germany will seek her revenge. Personally I have not heard such words spoken, but rather from several of these prisoners a frank hatred of war as the cause of horrors and suffering beyond the strength of man to bear.

The enemy has suffered great losses during our attack by their own admission, and it is reckoned, on what seems to me a fair estimate, that in killed, wounded, and prisoners the number of their casualties must be somewhat near 150,000 men, including those inflicted by the French on our left.

USE GAS AND "TEAR" BOMBS

Make Slight Advance Against the French South of Somme.

REPULSED AT MAISONETTE

Driven Out of Biaches After Occupying Some Houses in the Village.

FAIL AT VERDUN ALSO

Attempt to Storm Hill 304 Broken Up by Infantry Fire—Belgians Raid a Trench.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—Fighting in rain and thick mist the British Army on the Somme made substantial progress Monday night on a front of 1,000 yards to the north of Ovillers, while at the same time the Germans south of the Somme gained ground in the vicinity of Biaches. These movements were followed yesterday by a heavy German attack on the British positions in the neighborhood of Longueval and Delville Wood, where the fighting was still in progress at midnight, when the latest official statement was sent out.

The German attack against the French was delivered from Biaches to La Maisonette. Several attempts to take La Maisonette failed with heavy loss to the Germans, the statement says, but groups of the attacking forces spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continues.

A German raid on Hill 304, on the Verdun front, west of the Muese, was broken up by French infantry fire. East of the river there was fighting with grenades, in which the advantage rested with the French. The artillery was active about Laufée and Chenois.

Captures of Big Guns a Surprise.

British military critics are agreeably surprised by the large captures of heavy armament, General Sir Douglas Haig has been able to announce, and point out how, although the attacks have been pressed with the greatest rapidity in order to give the Germans no time to organize formidable defenses, at the same time, as was evidenced by the withdrawal of the British from the Foureaux Wood, where they had reached the German third line, General Haig wisely resisted the temptation to hold on to that point, which would have incurred severe fighting, with probably heavy losses, in favor of a more methodical advance.

Evidence received from the front, as well as the official map published here, seems to prove that the German second line of defenses was far less strong and elaborate than the first, hence the military observers believe that the obstacles are likely to be less difficult as the Entente Allies advance.

The day statement issued by the British War Office yesterday follows:

Thick mist and incessant rain still are interfering with our operations in the neighborhood of the Somme, but to the north of Ovillers we made substantial progress last night on a front of 1,000 yards. The enemy were driven out of several strongly defended points, and we captured some prisoners and six machine guns.

Near Wytschaete (Belgium) we made a successful raid into German trenches. Opposite Cuinchy (Northern France) a similar attempt by the enemy was frustrated by our fire.

The statement issued at midnight reads:

After a bombardment with lachrymatory and gas shells, the Germans commenced an attack against our positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

Attacks on the French Lines.

Following is the report issued yesterday by the Paris War Office:

South of the Somme the Germans attacked yesterday (Monday) evening and last night our positions from the village of Biaches, as far as La Maisonette. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, which cost them heavy losses, they were not able to obtain possession of La Maisonette. German detachments spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continues.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front) our surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by our fire. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of Fleury. The enemy was repulsed everywhere. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Laufée and Chenois.

On the remainder of the front calm prevailed through the night.

The text of the official communication issued last evening follows:

South of the Somme the day was relatively calm. The enemy did not renew his attempt against La Maisonette. We drove the Germans from some houses which they held in the village of Biaches.

There is no event of importance to report on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication given out last evening says:

Last night (Monday) a Belgian detachment carried out a raid in the direction of the enemy trenches north of Dixmude. It succeeded in penetrating one of these, killing the greater part of the occupants and bringing back unwounded prisoners. During the day the artillery was slightly active.

Germans Claim Foes' Repulse.

BERLIN, July 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks last night by the British against Pozières, on the Somme front, and positions to the east were repulsed, as were attacks by the French at

Biaches, La Maisonette, Barleux, and Soyecourt, according to the official headquarters' statement today, which says:

At numerous points along the northern front enemy patrols were repulsed by our defense. In a British trench east of Vermelles a German patrol captured one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and eleven men.

On both sides of the Somme artillery preparation was in progress during the day. In the evening, strong attacks against Pozières and the position to the eastward, and also against Biaches, La Maisonette, Barleux, and Soyecourt were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Meuse sector there has been lively artillery activity and minor hand grenade engagements.

BRITISH FEELING THEIR WAY.

Following Same Cautious Methods as After Their First Attack.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 18.—On that map of vari-colored patches at headquarters, which shows at a glance each day's progress of the offensive, there is one for today's work, to the hour of writing so far as known, north of Ovillers and west of Pozières and another west of Pozières.

The British apparently are following the same methods after the second big attack as after the first, fortifying the positions gained, stalking German machine gun detachments, taking needful tactical points, and feeling their way systematically, while their concentrations of gunfire give no sign where next the Infantry is going to act.

"Shells?" said a gunner, who remembered the days of munitions starvation. "It is no longer a case of asking for more, but of somebody in the rear asking over the telephone if we have enough."

It cleared after yesterday's rain, which did not interrupt the shelling or the taking yesterday of 1,500 yards of a second line trench west of Pozières, which has been the centre of interest for the last twenty-four hours. This village sits on a high and commanding position, and the British have now established themselves on either side of its ruins, into which they continued today pouring a big volume of shellfire.

The Germans were seen using for the first time in this action a poisonous shell, which does not explode but emits an asphyxiating gas, the first sight it may be mistaken for what is known as a "dud," an army term for a shell which has failed to detonate.

USE 500,000 SHELLS A DAY.

10,000,000 Rained on Germans in Somme Offensive, Officer Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An artillery officer, as a result of rough calculations, tells me that along the main front of our attack since June 27 we have been raining on the enemy approximately half a million shells per day.

On this basis we have used up in twenty days 10,000,000 projectiles of all sorts, exclusive of bombs, rifle, and machine-gun fire.

It is staggering figure, and while it may only be treated as purely approximate it is illustrative of the need to go on supplying our troops with munitions without any thought of slackening.

KEEPING GERMANS AT VERDUN.

Gen. Nivelle Says Army Must Hold as Many There as Possible.

PARIS, July 18.—In an army order in which he communicated to his troops a congratulatory address sent them by the French Academy, General Robert George Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, says:

"Thanks to the heroic stand of the army before Verdun the allied offensive already has made brilliant progress—and the Germans are not at Verdun.

"But our work is not finished. No Frenchman has a right to a moment's rest while the enemy remains on the soil of France and Alsace and Lorraine. To 'enable' the Allies' offensive to develop freely and culminate in a rapid, decisive victory we will continue to withstand the assaults of our implacable enemies who, notwithstanding the sacrifice of half a million men which Verdun has already cost them, still cling to their main hopes.

"Not satisfied with resisting, soldiers of the Second Army, you will constantly harass the adversary so as to hold before you, by ceaseless menace, the greatest possible part of the enemy forces until the approaching hour of the general offensive."

CZAR FELICITATES BRITISH.

King George Transmits Message to Army with His Own Praise.

LONDON, July 18.—King George today sent the following message to General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front:

"The continued successful advance of my troops fills me with admiration, and I send my best wishes to all ranks. The Emperor of Russia has asked me to convey his warm congratulations to the troops upon the great success they have achieved. (Signed) "GEORGE, R. I."

General Haig replied as follows:

"The British army in France offer most respectful and grateful thanks for this further mark of your Majesty's gracious appreciation of what they have achieved. They also respectfully beg that their grateful acknowledgments be conveyed to the Emperor of Russia for his Majesty's congratulations."

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT FRONT.

With Minister of War, He Visits Verdun and Somme Lines.

PARIS, July 18.—President Poincaré, accompanied by General Pierre Roques, Minister of War, has spent the last two days in visits to the Meuse and Somme fronts. The trip included a brief stop at Verdun and a meeting on the Somme front with Generals Joffre, Foch, and Fayolle.

In the course of the trip President Poincaré inspected the former German lines and sections of the ground scarred by traces of the recent battle and bombardments. Before leaving he heartily congratulated the troops and their commanders.

ENTIRE SALONIKI FRONT SHELLED BY THE ALLIES

Their Aeroplanes Burn Part of Bulgarian Crops in Region of Monastir.

PARIS, July 18.—Official advices received from Saloniki under date of Monday say that cannonading is in progress along the entire Saloniki front.

"Allied aeroplanes burned part of the Bulgarian crops in the region of Monastir," the statement says. "There is cannonading along the whole front."

The information given out by the French authorities in regard to the situation at Saloniki is not sufficiently explicit to indicate whether the Entente Allies are preparing an offensive movement such as would be preceded by a general bombardment.

A Saloniki dispatch of several weeks ago said that an Allied offensive in Macedonia had been arranged for the middle of May, but that it had been postponed and might be expected in July, at the latest. There are some 130,000 Serbian troops on this front, several hundred thousand French and British soldiers. It is generally understood the Allies have 600,000 or more men available for a campaign.

Opposed to them are the Bulgarians, with unknown numbers of Turks, Germans, and Austrians. It has been reported that Bulgaria's allies have withdrawn troops recently on account of the offensive campaigns on the French, Russian, and Caucasian fronts.

WAR TURNS NATION TO GOD, SAYS KAISER

Tells Field Chaplains Germans Must Accept Conflict as Time of Trial.

BICKERINGS THE DRAWBACK

This National Vice, He Fears, Will Undo Good Accomplished by Struggle.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—Interesting utterances by the Kaiser regarding the spiritual side of the world war which are not without significance at this particular time, are reported by Dr. Ott, a division Field Chaplain, who participated in the Congress of Protestant Chaplains of the west front held last April at the Great Headquarters.

"In the afternoon," says Dr. Ott, "the Kaiser bestowed the good fortune on us of appearing in our circle in the garden of a soldiers' home. He stood before us by no means altered, fresh and with the elastic strength of youth, only perhaps somewhat slenderer than formerly. Joyous vitality pulsed in his eyes, and that was in the days when the attack on Verdun was in its hardest stadium. One was transported by him into the atmosphere of the calm security of confidence and firmness for half an hour. He spoke to us quite informally, now in a light conversational tone, often laughing heartily, now earnest and emphatic, at times with strong temperament, but always sure in his expressions, often coining phrases of classic sharpness. A band of warm fellowship bound us from the very first moment. With an expression of kindliest good-will he greeted us. His words were to be ineradicably writ in our hearts and souls.

"Without any circumlocution or asides the Kaiser gripped the spiritual pulse of the times by saying:

"'It is a time of winnowing. The world war separates wheat from chaff. You gentlemen have the task of working to the end that the German nation may learn to turn its thoughts to itself and accept these times as times of trial. One must recognize the tests and trials in life.'

"'This is the inner aim and purposes of war which the Kaiser again and again emphasized in diverse connections.

"The Kaiser further remarked:

"'In any case the greatest gain of our nation will be that it is won back, it is looking up to God, that it is realized that one cannot do without Him.'

"'Gentlemen, how fascinating and marvelously manifold is His personality. We must study it thoroughly; we live with the Lord.

"'Suppose Christ entered at this moment through yonder door. Could we look into his face? Going to church once a week is not enough. We must make Him the ideal of our practical life. We must determine to live according to His teaching. You must bring sharply before us the vision of God, who, perhaps, as the Judge, is now passing through the world. You must represent Him and show Him to us.'

"The Kaiser spoke openly of that which might cause the German nation to lose this inner gain, 'the passion for bickering and criticising,' he said, and one was aware how, not without a touch of willfulness, the Kaiser grieves at this inherited racial failing of his nation, not because it merely concerns him, the State or the Government, but because a nation with this old German vice itself bars the road to its own good.

"The Kaiser added: 'I have often racked my brains as to how this was to be remedied, not by orders or laws. The change must come. One must have from within an inward balance, then one from without. There must be peace in our hearts. Then we will be strengthened for bad days and, what is more difficult, for good days.

"'I have the impression that the men now lying in the trenches will be quite different at home.'

"The Kaiser is filled with pride in his army and nation. He said: 'One can't help saying that our nation is great in that without grumbling or blinking an eyelash it has staked itself for the great cause and sacrifices itself for it.'

"Thus earnestly and with real reverence and piety spoke the Kaiser, to whom now so much power is given in our fate and the fate of nations. The pale shimmer of the kerosene lamps mingled with the dim light of the dying day fell on a pair of calm, earnest, firm eyes. When the conversation turned to the sacrifices of the war his eyes flashed when brave deeds were spoken of. They gleamed like gold when a jest gave occasion for a laugh. He noted two field chaplains with first class Iron Crosses and had them tell him how they had won them while still under arms. He joked with a Bavarian, incidentally remarking that some day one would be astounded when all the anecdotes of the heroic deeds of individuals became known. Everything the Kaiser said was full of good humor and joyousness."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For some days the Russians under General Kuropatkin have been driving against von Hindenburg in the Riga district in an effort to force their way across the Dvina, or in those places where they are already across, to fight through the marsh areas with which that district is well covered. There is, from the very nature of the country, a marked difference in the battle lines here as compared with the lines further south. A consideration of this difference will explain the lack of success the Russians have had on this front.

Except for the surroundings of Pinsk, the Russians line south is completely out of the marshes and on high and solid ground. The country is broken up freely by hills of varying height, none of which assumes any material proportions, and by numerous streams; but the marsh belts have been left behind. In the Riga district, it is practically all marsh with occasional cases of dry land over which emergence from the marshes is possible. The armies in this sector, therefore, do not form a continuous line but are really a number of different groups. The German defense consists as a consequence in guarding the outlets from the marshes over which the Russians might pour if the passage was ever forced.

Of these marshes the great Tirul is the largest, and is the chief stumbling block to the Russian advance. It does not seem reasonable, however, to consider at this time that the Russian effort is an attempt to take the offensive seriously. Rather it would appear that the Russian object was to keep von Hindenburg continuously under pressure, so that were he desposed to send troops south, where the Russians have the greatest opportunity to really accomplish something, he would be immediately faced with a situation of his own that would demand assistance. It is just this situation that the Allies are creating not only on the Russian front, but on all fronts.

Although possessed of interior and necessarily shorter, lines of communications that their opponents, the concentric attack which they are now facing has deprived the Teutons of the advantages which would naturally accrue through their interior position. If the measure of success in the south lives up to promise and expectation, there will be no need of an attack on Riga. The line will be affected by the general situation, and will have to retire with the rest of the Teuton front. Therefore it does not appear yet that the Russian attacks at Riga have any direct territorial objective.

Further to the south, as a result of recent successes, the Russian line is taking on a very peculiar form which, with each day's advance, becomes a greater threat to the Teutonic allies. The Austrians still hold the line of the Stripa, it is true, and here their line runs due north and south, but both north and south of this river their line is bent back almost to the meridian of Lemberg. In the north, from Brody on, in curves westward following pretty closely the Galician border until at its furthest point it is nearly forty miles west of the Stripa line. To the south the same condition prevails and the distance is about the same.

The southern line contains elements of danger not found in that in Volhynia. There is in the first place a sharp "L" near the junction of the Stripa and the Dniester, where for some little distance the line runs parallel to the latter river. From Koropiec, on the northern bank of the Dniester, the battle line is almost straight to Jablonitza. A break anywhere along this line would not only force the abandonment of the Stripa but would throw Lemberg in jeopardy. The entire Austrian defense in this section is made to depend upon the Dniester River. This river in its course through Galicia runs through a country that is very generally flat for some distance from the river bank. The river is open, easy to defend, and hard to cross, particularly under the fire of defensive artillery.

South of the Dneister, the Russians have fared much better. Yesterday's report shows that from Transylvania, their line now follows closely the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Jablonitza Pass, and fighting is actually taking place in the Carpathians themselves. It does not seem to be of a serious character, but rather more in the nature of guerrilla warfare participated in by more or less scattered bands. Between Jablonitza and the Dneister, however, there has been an ominous quiet which has lasted weeks. No intimation has been received in that time as to just what is going on. It is extremely unlikely that the Russians are resting content with their previous successes or even that they are faced with a shortage of ammunition. With their previous experience before them, the chances are that this element was considered fully and planned to a nicety before any offensive move was made.

The general political situation is also entirely different from what it was when Nicholas was in command. The control of Russian affairs has passed from the bureaucrats of the Baltic Provinces, many of whom were Teutonic in sympathy, and Brusiloff is assured of support which Nicholas systematically failed to receive. To appreciate the changed conditions, it is only necessary to recall the absolute secrecy of Brusiloff's preparations, and the fact that his attack against the Austrian lines was the greatest surprise of the war both to the Teutons and, except for the Russian High Command, to the Russians themselves.

On the western front there has been very little of interest in the last two days' fighting. German counterattacks, which have been inevitable, have struck the French line in the vicinity of Biaches and have made some little progress between that village and the Somme, but the general situation in this sector remains unchanged. The fact that the French part of the offense is spreading to the south. No mention of this is made in the French reports, but the Germans report a French attack at Soyecourt. This was the southern limit of the French advance during the previous effort has apparently been made against this point. It is a logical sequence of the sharp bend which the French advance has put in their lines.

On the British front recent efforts have all been expended toward Pozières. This is the most important point in this region because of the road which it controls. The British are working in the manner now painfully familiar that has characterized their strategy against every point where resistance was unusually stubborn. East of Pozières they are forging ahead toward Martinpuich, while west of the village they are advancing toward the Pozières-Thiepval road. The result to be looked for is the customary pocket from the sides of which they can pinch the Germans out of the village. The cutting of both the Albert-Bapaume highway and the road to Thiepval not only force the evacuation of the town but will be a matter of serious embarrassment to the German forces defending the Thiepval sector.

The fighting in all this district is paralleling closely the fighting about Verdun. The British gains are consistent but slow. The principal hope of the British is to widen the gap—that is, to break the line on a somewhat wider front than it has been cut. Once the Germans are forced out in the open, with only hastily constructed field works on which to depend, this may be possible, but at present the operations will be greatly prolonged until a position on the Bapaume plateau is firmly established.

ITALIAN ADVANCE GOES ON.

Further Progress Made on the Northern Slopes of the Pasubio.

ROME, July 18.—In the face of vigorous opposition, the Italians are making further advances, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

Artillery engagements occurred in the regions of Stelvio and the Tonale. In the Arsa Valley we defeated attacks of the enemy on our positions at Foppiano.

Notwithstanding vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy, our infantry has resumed the advance on the northern slopes of the Pasubio. Lively fighting continues in the Posina Valley and in the Astico area, where the enemy attempted to check our progress by repeated but fruitless counterattacks. Small encounters took place near Mesole, in the Sugana Valley, resulting in our favor. The enemy shelled Malagen, causing fires in a village south of Strigno. Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were particularly intense in Carnia and in the upper Fella Valley.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Oswedaletto without causing any damage. Our aircraft bombarded the railway station at Andrea, south of Gorizia.

UNRESTRICTED WAR BY U-BOATS URGED

Revocation of London Declaration Makes Germans Seek Revenge.

MIGHT SHORTEN CONFLICT

Berlin's Decision Hinges Also on British Pressure on Neutrals.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—It is becoming more apparent here every day that the whole question of a sharpened submarine war will be revived in an acute form and will have to be thrashed out in full all over again when the Reichstag meets, if not sooner.

While the subterranean propaganda of the enthusiastic champions of a ruthless submarine war has never ceased, of greater significance is the fact that the abrogation of the Declaration of London by England caused even the moderate leaders of German public opinion to do some hard thinking as to England's motives and their possible effects in the long run. The result was that many thinking Germans who were formerly uncompromising opponents of the sharpened submarine war have been led to modify their views more or less, and in some cases they have come out openly for the resumption of the submarine war on its former scale if a careful reconsideration of all factors involved should indicate that it would be to Germany's best interests.

This subtle and slow change that is creeping over a powerful bulk of moderate public opinion is due to the corresponding change in the four important factors that influenced the Imperial Government's decision to back down before President Wilson's ultimatum after the attack on the Sussex. These changing factors, which, far from continuing to weigh against the resumption of submarine warfare, are either negligible today or tend to favor the sharpened submarine warfare, were the whole question to be exhaustively reconsidered. One factor was the hopeful argument that if the submarine quarrel with America were satisfactorily settled once for all time the American Government would take effective action against the British blockade. But the fact that the American Government has not even taken any effective action against the seizures of American mails, let alone any strong action on its blockade note, has convinced both the German people and the moderate leaders of public opinion that little or nothing need any longer be hoped for from American action to break up the British blockade. Consequently, they say, this factor can be eliminated in future considerations of the advisability of resuming the sharpened submarine war. This conviction has been fixed by the revocation of the Declaration of London.

Another powerful factor that influenced Germany's peaceful decision last Spring was the consideration not only for America, but for other neutrals. As a result of the abrogation of the Declaration of London it would England's economic pressure on these small neutrals continue to increase, it is felt here that England's prestige and economic power would in time force these small nearby neutrals into an attitude hostile to Germany which might find its expression in the closing of these neutral borders against Germany. Whether such a neutral blockade of Germany resulted from neutral sympathy for or fear of England would naturally be immaterial to Germany. It also realized that England's economic pressure might in time compel these neutrals to go even further than closing their borders against Germany. The logical conclusion is that if England's economic war, as possibly indicated by the revocation of the London Declaration, reaches a point where the practical benefits to Germany of neutral friendships vanish, this factor, which last Spring weighed heavily against continuing the submarine war and thus alienating neutral friendships, if not incurring actual enmity, may be eliminated in the not distant future.

Still another factor last Spring was the certainty that the submarine warfare would prolong the war by bringing America in, particularly in view of the earnestly entertained peace thoughts and the then possibility that President Wilson might seize the first favorable opportunity for offering mediation. Recent events have caused this factor to lose much of its convincement, and the belief that a sharpened submarine warfare is perhaps the only means of ending the war quickly is making daily converts.

Lastly, one of the most important factors last Spring was the feeling which many opponents of the submarine warfare had that the submarine, either for technical reasons or because a sufficient number of boats were not available, could not accomplish the economic throttling of England with absolute certainty. The last few months have seen a change in this factor too, in the direction favoring the resumption of submarine warfare in the old form.

It is said and believed in inside circles that if Germany is forced to resort to the ruthless use of the submarine this weapon can now accomplish all that was claimed for it, even by its enthusiastic champions.

It is still premature to venture to say how soon a decision will be made on the question of the free use of the submarine and what influence these changed or changing factors will have on the nature of the decision.

GERMANS IN AFRICA DEFEATED BY BELGIANS

Force Dispersed and Commandant Captured in Seven-Hour Battle at Lake Victoria.

HAVRE, July 18.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria and in a seven-hour engagement fought on July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office today. The review covers the operations of General Tombeur's army during a period beginning June 25. Briefly, the statement says, these operations were as follows:

After defeating the enemy on June 25 one day's march east of Biaramulo, Colonel Molitor's brigade continued its advance eastward with the object of occupying the southwestern shore of Lake Victoria and cutting the retreat southward of the last of the enemy's forces still holding out in the region between the upper Kagera River and Lake Victoria.

The Belgian troops on June 27 reached the shore of Lake Victoria at two points, Namirembe and Basira Yombo. They made a number of prisoners. In an engagement lasting seven hours, fought on July 7, the enemy was dispersed. The Commandant of the German colony was taken prisoner and the enemy lost a number of killed.

The Belgian troops bore themselves admirably. Major Rouling was twice wounded at the head of his regiment.

No important news has been received from Colonel Elsen's brigade operating in the Gaumbura-Kitega region.

HARDEN SEES LITTLE HOPE OF EARLY PEACE

German Editor Ridicules Idea French Can't Fight Beyond Autumn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19, (Wednesday.)—The Times says the last number of Die Zukunft contains another of Maximilian Harden's warning articles in which, under the appearance of preaching steadfastness, he advises the public to check its hopes of an early and satisfactory peace. He says: "Have the enemies finished? So have we. And so it is possible that after the trial of strength which has now begun they will add up the account and seek a straight road to a reasonable peace. But do not cling to the belief that they will behave thus."

Harden then ridicules the German predictions that the French cannot possibly fight beyond Autumn, and says:

"If our enemies believe they have not yet reached the highest point of what they can do and that in the Spring they will be ahead of us with heavy guns and ammunition, they will once more send their men into the storm of Winter, the snow and the water in the trenches. The brave man wants neither to be comforted nor to be fooled. A mass attack may begin with fireworks and end in nothing. On the other hand, the first advance may be smashed while the tenth may cut open the chief artery of the opposing army."

Harden ends with the remark that the Germans fear too much from the continuation of the war and expect too much from the peace.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

HOLD FOUR LINES INTO HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1.

sweep the enemy completely from the left bank of the lower Lipa, driving him to Krassoff and beyond the river. Judging by the abundance of war material the enemy abandoned, he retreated in great disorder. Some of the seventeen heavy guns captured were yesterday already bombarding enemy positions on the south bank of the Lipa.

German prisoners captured wear uniforms of all kinds, proving the mixed character of the recent formations.

Berlin Tells of New Offensive.

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The Russian operations eastward and southwestward of Lutsk, which began last Saturday, apparently marked the beginning of renewed important fighting in this sector, according to reports from war correspondents of Berlin newspapers.

The Russians had employed the comparatively quiet period since July 8 in reinforcing their units and making redispositions of their forces. Especially large masses of troops were assembled westward of Lutsk with the aid of the double-track railways and two excellent military roads.

The new opeations began Saturday morning with a Russian advance from Torchin in the direction of Sadoff. This met with strong opposition at first and was thrown back. Meanwhile, however, strong forces were advancing along the road from Lutsk to Charukoff, and westward therefrom. These forces encountered the Austro-Germans during the night along the front from near Szklin to Ugrinoff. It was quickly apparent that the Austro-Germans were facing greatly superior numbers and a withdrawal of the line was ordered. This was accomplished with little disturbance, through the aid of a strong attack which held up the Russians until the new line southward of the Lipa had been firmly established.

The fighting along the Moldava-Breaza line in Bukowina is reported to be bitter. In hand-to-hand conflicts the Austrians are successfully holding the line eastward of the Bukowina border. As during the former occupation of Bukowina, the fighting along the Carpathian Heights is taking on the nature of guerrilla warfare. There are constant skirmishes between patrolling parties and other small forces.

Russians Repulsed on Riga Line.

The complete repulse of Russian attacks in the region west and southwest of Lutsk was announced today by the War Office. South and southeast of Riga the Russians continued their strong offensive, but their assaults broke down before the German lines, or were repelled by counterattacks where the German trenches had been penetrated. The official statement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Russians continued their strong attacks south and southeast of Riga. These broke down with sanguinary losses before our positions. At places where the Russians entered our trenches they were ejected by counterattacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold: There were no incidents of importance.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The situation generally is unchanged. Russian attacks west and southwest of Lutsk were completely repulsed.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: There have been minor outpost engagements.

The Austrian Headquarters statement of July 17, received here from Vienna today, says:

Renewed advances by the Russians in Bukowina against our positions south and southwest of the Moldava were without success and cost the enemy heavy losses.

On both sides of the forest district north of the Prislop ridge there was fighting between reconnoitring detachments and scouting parties.

Advances by the Russians near Zable and Tatarow were repulsed.

Our sentries northwest of Burkanow, (on the Stripa in Eastern Galicia,) frustrated an enemy attempt to advance from his trenches.

Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with numerically superior forces. The front section near Szklin withdrew into the district east of Gorochoff. Covered on the west flank by a German counterattack, the allied troops fighting south of Lutsk thereupon were withdrawn behind the lower Lipa without being disturbed by the enemy.

A Russian night attack west of Torchin (on the road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynski) was repulsed.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—Austrian advanced posts in the region of Zabie and Tatarow, south of Kolomea, in the Carpathian region, (in reality south of Delatyn and almost at the entrance of the Jablonica Pass) have been pressed back by a Russian attack, says the War Office statement issued today. The main Austrian positions, however, have been firmly held. In Volhynia, in the region southwest of Lutsk, Russian attacks failed. The statement says:

Near Zable and Tatarow the Russians pressed back our advanced posts. Attacks on our main positions failed, with great enemy losses.

North of Radzivilloff, southeast of Lutsk (northeast of Brody, near the Galician border,) enemy assaults were also repulsed.

RUSSIA GETS PROMISE OF THE DARDANELLES

Includes Both Sides of Strait, Duma Committe Is Told by Returning Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—On the return of the Russian parliamentary delegates to Russia, says The Chronicle, a sitting of the Joint Army and Navy Committee of the Duma was held at which the delegates and several Ministers were present, including M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, as well as a majority of the members of the Duma. The deliberations were private, but a summary of the proceedings was given out to the press.

"The most interesting statement was made by Professor Milukoff, the famous Liberal leader, who, according to the Petrograd newspaper Russky Slovo, said:

"The most important question in which we were interested was the problem of the Dardanelles. An agreement has been made between Russia and her allies according to which we are promised both sides of the strait. This agreement has not been published, but we considered it our duty to make it most widely known. In my conversation with him, Sir Edward Grey admitted that the problem of the Dardanelles was just as important for Russia as the problem of Alsace-Lorraine for France."

WILSON TO PROTEST ON BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

of the world's trade, and that if firms in the United States are blacklisted they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to engage in any import or export trade.

The original Trading with the Enemy act was passed at the beginning of the European war. Later on, Dec. 23, 1915, the powers of the Enemy Trading act were extended so as to prevent any person doing business in Great Britain from trading with enemies of Great Britain, or persons having "enemy association," in any other part of the world. When this extension of the restrictions relating to trading was reported to the State Department on Jan. 19 last, it was given immediate consideration, with the result that on Jan. 25 Secretary Lansing sent a cablegram to Ambassador Page instructing him to bring the views of the United States to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and to present to him a formal reservation of the right of protest on the part of the American Government against the application of the act to the trade of the United States.

Lansing's Previous Protest.

In his cablegram of Jan. 25 Secretary Lansing said this Government "has reached the conclusion that this act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade, if in fact such interference is not now being practised."

Continuing, Mr. Lansing's note of last January said:

"As it is an opinion generally held in this country, in which this Government shares, that the act has been framed without proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether they be American citizens or subjects of countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgement in the course of the enforcement of the act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to his Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject by this Government, by the Congress, and by traders domiciled in the United States."

The British reply to this communication was handed to Ambassador Page of Feb. 16 last, and explained that the British act was framed with the object of bringing British trading, with the enemy regulations, into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the outbreak of the war by applying in some degree "the test of nationality" in the determination of enemy character in addition to "the old test of domicile," which experience had "shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources."

It was argued in the British reply that the British Government was careful in devising the necessary legislation to avoid any definition that would impose enemy status on "all" persons of "enemy" nationality or association, and also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the "purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources."

In this note the British Government admitted "the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons," but added that the British Government "cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction."

NO SURPRISE TO MANY.

New York Firms Have Known They Were on a Blacklist.

Almost without a single exception the New York names on the British blacklist are those of Germans, men of German extraction, or associates in German or Austrian houses.

J. Arnold Kahl, a commission merchant at 82 Beaver Street, is of German parentage. He said last night at his home in Brooklyn that he had known for more than a year that he was on the British blacklist. Most of the other men named have been similarly aware of their inclusion.

Mr. Kahl said that he had never been notified of the ban against him, but that he had known of it in various ways, and had been compelled to alter his business arrangements accordingly.

The news that the name of Muller, Schall & Co. appeared on the list did not come as a surprise to William Schall, Jr., of that firm. He told a TIMES reporter last night that his firm had been blacklisted for at least six months. The British Government, Mr. Schall said, imagined all sorts of things as a result of intercepted wireless dispatches, and he said that the direct reason for his firm being blacklisted was its refusal to break off financial relations with old business friends in Germany. Mr. Schall said that his firm had made it clear to the British Government that it would try not to ship merchandise to Germany, but that it did not recognize the right of the latter to dictate how and with whom it should carry on the financial end of the business.

At the home of Dwight P. Dilworth, President of the Superior Export Company, Incorporated, it was said last night that he was unable, through lack of first-hand knowledge, to discuss the subject. The concern is capitalized at $5,000, and other officers are Beth V. Butterfield, secretary, and Ralph L. Meixell, Treasurer. Its offices are at 120 Liberty Street.

A number of well-known banking and brokerage concerns and commission and export-import houses are included in the list. Among the first named are Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street. The membership of this firm is made up of Leopold Zimmermann, Louis J. Rees, Maryan H. Hauser, John S. Scully, and Simon R. Blumenthal.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, are also named in the list. The copartnership and corporation directory gives these names as the principals of this firm: William Knauth, Oscar L. Gubelman, Rollin C. Newton, and Mary I. Knauth.

A third banking firm named is Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street. The owners of the business are listed as follows: William Schall, Jr., Carl Muller, Edmund Pavenstedt, and Frederick Muller-Schall, Jr.

One of the best-known commercial houses in the list is the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street. This concern has a capital stock of $1,300,000 and is widely known throughout the textile and other industries. Jacob Hasslacher is President, the other officers being Franz Roessler, Vice President; Paul Mausoloff, Secretary, and William A. Hamann, Treasurer. None of the officers could be reached last night.

The Goldschmidt Chemical Company and the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, both at 60 Wall Street, are also well known in various industries. The chemical company is capitalized at $10,000. Karl Goldschmidt is President, with Franz H. Hirschland Treasurer and Hubert E. Rogers Secretary. The officers are also the Directors. William J. Graham heads the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, which is shown by the directory to be capitalized at $3,750,000. F. H. Hirschland is Vice President, H. E. Rogers Secretary, and Rensselaer H. Ismon Treasurer.

The Directors' list shows the names of William T. Graham, Karl Goldschmidt, H. E. Rogers, F. H. Hirschland, E. L. Marston, E. L. Ballard, F. S. Wheeler, C. F. Dane, and L. A. Welles. The Goldschmidt Thermit Company, which is also listed, is apparently closely related to the preceding firms. The capital in this case is $225,000, and H. E. Rogers is President. The Board of Directors includes Mr. Rogers, F. H. Hirschland, William C. Cuntz, and C. F. Dane.

A number of the houses listed are really local branches of German or Austrian concerns, and in many cases the individuals mentioned in connection with these firms are the New York managers of the business.

WON'T TRADE WITH ALLIES.

Philadelphian on Blacklist Says England's Action Is Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Two Philadelphia companies have been put on Great Britain's official trade blacklist. The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, although virtually a branch of an international company controlled in Germany, is one of them. The other is the firm of Carl Grubnau & Son, importers of wool, with offices at 114 Arch Street.

In addition to the two business houses, one Philadelphia citizen, Armin Czech, who conducts an insurance office at 408 Bullitt Building, was placed on the blacklist for his alleged connection with the International Import and Export Company of New York. Czech declared tonight, however, that he had never had any connection with the firm, although its Philadelphia branch had desk room in his office. Said Mr. Czech: The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company deals in narrow-gauge railroad tracks, motor locomotives, and other forms of railway supplies. Its sales agent, Henry Rotheczek, said tonight:

"The blacklisting of our firm was needless. There is no danger of our trading with the Allies. There is both German and American capital in the firm. We have never tried to do any business with Great Britain or her confederates, and would never have made such an attempt even if there was no blacklist."

Carl Grubnau said:

"I heard that I was blacklisted some time ago, and was notified by a Philadelphia bank, which is controlled by the Allies, that my credit there was no longer good."

He refused to give the name of the bank.

Armin Czech was shown tonight the report that the International Import and Export Company had been put on Great Britain's blacklist, and that his own name was also on the list. Mr. Czech said:

"I have no connection with that company and never had. When it opened a Philadelphia office the company took desk room in my office. It was there about two weeks last March and then moved. Shortly after the Philadelphia branch was closed and its officers went back to the main office at 24 Stone Street, New York.

"The Philadelphia branch was never anything more than a one-man business. It sent a few packages to Germany through Holland, but I do not believe its business was large."

SUBMARINE MAY GO TO SEA SOON

Continued from Page 1.

because of the danger entailed. As soon as it is ready to be stored the tanks will be brought to Locust Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and run out on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company for transfer to the Bremen. The copper will be towed to the submarine pier early Monday.

Prince von Hatzfeld of the German Embassy visited the Deutschland today to inspect the craft and congratulate Captain Koenig. He lunched with Captain Koenig and Captain F. Hinsch on board the Neckar.

Large quantities of canned goods and sides of beef were stowed in the submarine this afternoon. Hitherto supplies for the Deutschland's crew have been taken to the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar.

An extra hatch was put into use in loading the rubber. Further screening of the submarine was accomplished when four large covered barges were hauled, end to end, beside the barge that has been alongside the Deutschland for more than a week. Large pieces of burlap were hung between the barges, effectively shutting off the view between the ends of the barges.

To Take Cargo Aboard at Norfolk.

It was said when the Deutschland first came here that she would take some of her cargo from Norfolk. Captain Koenig was asked if this were still the plan.

"I expect to," he said.

This means that the submarine will lie inside the Capes until the tug Thomas F. Timmins or another of the company's tugs goes scouting outside the three-mile limit and by wireless notifies the German captain that "the coast is clear."

It was learned here today that there is no longer any doubt about the coming of a gigantic Zeppelin to the United States if the Germans' plans succeed. It is due about Aug. 15 and will land near this city, according to well-confirmed reports. The company operating the merchant submarines is interested in the Zeppelin, but its representatives will not talk about it. A landing place is now being arranged. The exact location is carefully guarded by those interested in the move.

In addition it is said that the submarine Bremen is to come to this port, as did the Deutschland, and not to New York, as previously announced, and that the Deutschland will not leave the American shore before the arrival of the Bremen and the interchange of information between commanders.

The Zeppelin, which has been specially constructed for the trip across the ocean, is now completing a long undergoing trial tests in Germany, according to Germans here who ought to know. It was said today that the particular Zeppelin which is due to come here within the next few weeks, at her first trial succeeded in staying in the air several thousand feet above ground for four days without being compelled to come down. This is sufficient time to allow the big airship to complete the round trip between Germany and the United States, as it is said she can come across the Atlantic in forty-two hours, or six hours less than a two-day run.

Would Build U-Boats Here.

With 16,206 gallons of fuel oil going into her tanks and the ninety-five tons of oil already in them, the Deutschland will have an operating radius of 18,000 miles, or sufficient fuel to permit her to deviate greatly from her course. The direct run is a little more than 4,000 miles.

Mr. Prusse, one of the constructors of the submarine, who came over on her as supercargo, will remain. When the Deutschland first arrived it was said he would stay here for the purpose of superintending the loading of future vessels. The real purpose of his remaining in Baltimore, however, became known this evening. Vessels of the type of the Deutschland will be built here by a company now forming, financed by American capital, and will operate between Baltimore and points in Germany, possibly Bremen. Mr. Prusse will have, it is said, complete charge of the construction of these boats. They will sail under the American flag and be

GAIN IN PARALYSIS DUE TO A HOLIDAY

Dr. Emerson Hopeful, Though Reports Held Back by Sunday Exceeded Expectations.

DISEASE YIELDING SLOWLY

Mayor Calls Upon All Citizens to Aid in Keeping the City Clean and Sanitary.

QUARANTINE DRAWN CLOSER

Police to See That No Patients Are Moved—Travel Cards for Those Going Out of Town.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	18	83
Manhattan	2	7
Bronx	0	3
Queens	4	13
Richmond	2	15
Totals	26	121
Total of cases to date		2,175
Total of deaths to date		426

More new cases of infantile paralysis and more deaths were expected yesterday, but not as many as the records showed. Twenty-six deaths were reported to the Health Department for the whole city, as against 14 in the preceding twenty-four hours, making an increase in fatalities of nearly 90 per cent. The Health Department reported that through an error the number of new cases for the day ended at 10 o'clock Monday morning had been reported at 95, instead of 105, which made the 121 new cases reported up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning look less formidable.

Notwithstanding the increase Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner agreed that there was no cause for alarm. Dr. Emerson showed a chart of the progress of the disease to prove that the "crest of the disease wave" was slowly yielding, and that each cumulative surge of the epidemic was showing comparatively less force. Dr. Emerson had predicted that the showing for yesterday would be bad, and both the authorities and the public were, in a measure, prepared for it. There are always many cases the reports of which are held over Sunday because of physicians being out of the city, and it is an invariable rule that the figures show a large advance on Tuesdays.

"I have no reason to change my belief that the outbreak is on the wane," said Commissioner Emerson. "A general inspection of the chart of the disease shows the situation to be encouraging."

Tuesday Always a Bad Day.

Deputy Commissioner Billings also considered the statistics "encouraging." "There is nothing about today's figures that should disturb anybody," he said. "In the history of all communicable diseases the figures for Tuesdays have been larger than for other days."

Richmond Borough reported fifteen new cases and two deaths yesterday, against one new case and no deaths the day before. These figures exceeded expectations, as did also the figures for Brooklyn, whereas in Manhattan there was a decrease both in deaths and new cases. There were seven new cases and two deaths in Manhattan yesterday, compared with eighteen new cases and three deaths the day before. Queens reported thirteen new cases and four deaths, against twenty new cases and two deaths for the twenty-four hours before, and the Bronx three new cases and no deaths, compared with one new case and two deaths the day before.

According to the chart of the progress of the disease in Commissioner Emerson's office, however, these totals show an appreciable deceleration from those of Tuesday, a week ago, when 105 new cases and 32 deaths were reported.

Five additional surgeons of the United States Health Service arrived yesterday to assist in preventing the spread of the disease. Charles E. Banks, the senior surgeon in charge of the corps of Federal officials, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The five surgeons will report for duty at the railway stations in the work of issuing certificates to persons who are going out of the State. It is expected that the surgeons will be at their posts by tomorrow morning.

"Persons traveling out of the State must first obtain certificates from the City Board of Health that the disease of infantile paralysis does not exist on their premises. These certificates must be obtained on the day of travel if possible, or the day before at the furthest. Persons purchasing tickets for out-of-the-State travel will report to the public health surgeons on duty at the depots for their necessary cards of identification. They should arrive at the depots early so as to prevent confusion or delay at the last minute.

"Only persons leaving by automobile and other unusual conveyances should come to Room 425, Post Office Building, for their certificates. A trolley car is an unusual conveyance within the meaning of this rule. Persons traveling between points in the State are not required to obtain these certificates."

Stricter Quarantine.

Intracity quarantine will also be more strictly enforced by the police. Dr. Emerson announced that policemen on quarantine duty would be required to make daily calls at houses where there was illness, to see that no children had been removed from the restricted dwellings. They will also see that cards on the doors are prominently displayed.

Police Commissioner Woods asked Dr. Emerson whether there was any danger of policemen carrying disease, and was told there was not. Persons who did not come into physical contact with patients were safe, Dr. Emerson said. "Our nurses are continually at the bedsides of children who are ill, and they have not contracted the disease."

Police Commissioner Woods furnished figures to prove that the police were vigilant. He said there were 800 arrests a day before the outbreak, compared with 2,500 a day at present, the increase being due to violations of the Sanitary Code.

Mayor Mitchel asked the public yesterday to observe ordinances dealing with clean streets and sanitation.

"I am convinced that the present moment is appropriate to point out the cooperation the people must give if the present standard of city cleanliness is to be maintained or raised," said the Mayor. "An inspection of street conditions last Friday night convinced me that pedestrians, public service corporations, storekeepers, trucking concerns, manufacturers, market men, occupants of buildings, all can materially help simply by a little thoughtfulness in obeying city ordinances.

Asks All to Co-operate.

"I appeal to all to co-operate in this movement for minimizing unsightly and unsanitary street conditions. Do not throw newspapers and refuse into the streets, nor set fire to the contents of ash cans. Do not brush store sweepings into the streets. Clean sidewalks daily before 8 A. M. Place garbage and ashes in separate receptacles. Provide coverings for garbage cans. Tie rubbish securely in bundles. Clean up the premises each day. Do not allow refuse to accumulate.

Proof that infantile paralysis is not restricted to children was furnished by a list of victims more than 16 year old given out yesterday by the Health Department. Ten such cases have been reported since Feb. 3, one of the patients being 52 and the other 25 years old. None of them died.

The police authorities are investigating charges that an ambulance of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, carrying seven children ill from infantile paralysis, stood for fifteen minutes in front of a saloon near Sixty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Indignant residents in the neighborhood, who said they saw the ambulance in front of the saloon, reported the matter to the police and some offered affidavits. The persons in charge of the ambulance were Dr. Crosby of the Brooklyn Health Department, Policeman Zachary Bates of the Health Squad, and Daniel O'Connell, the driver. Inspector Thomas H. Murphy will hold a formal investigation this morning to determine what, if anything, Policeman Bates had to do with delaying the ambulance.

The incident was also brought to the attention of Commissioner Emerson, who told reporters that he had found no evidence that any of the men in charge of the ambulance drank or ate, although the ambulance was in front of the saloon for fifteen minutes.

Went to Use Telephone.

"I was informed that the delay was occasioned by desire of the driver to know if he was to call for other cases before returning to the hospital," Dr. Emerson said. "The driver asked Dr. Crosby to find out, and the latter went into the saloon to use the telephone. Dr. Crosby had to wait fifteen minutes before he could get a connection, it is said. He may not have used the best judgment in going into the saloon to telephone, but I think that is the worst that can be said of the incident."

Joseph P. Day told Mayor Mitchel in a letter made public yesterday that the publicity given to infantile paralysis cases was doing great damage to property values and causing needless fright.

"Something should be done by you to stop this nervous panicky feeling that is going on about this disease," Mr. Day's letter said. "The physician of one of my associates here had thirty-seven cases turned over to him to take care of, and he was informed by the Board of Health that they were suspicious infantile paralysis cases. Of these thirty-seven cases, only two showed any signs of the disease; the others were simply common Summer complaint cases which are always common at this time of year."

Thirty-nine additional infantile paralysis cases in New Jersey were reported yesterday at Trenton, making 185 cases since the outbreak began. Newark continues in the lead with 23 cases; Orange has 4; Jersey City, 2; Clifton, 2; Gloucester City, 2; Garfield, West Hoboken, Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Boonton, and Plainfield 1 case each.

One death was reported yesterday in Newark, and a squad of sanitary inspectors has been detailed to a general clean-up campaign.

The Yonkers Bureau of Health reported two deaths yesterday. They were the first due to the disease in that city. The two victims were Agnes Drinck, 13 months old, of 722 Ball Avenue, and J. Hartfelder, 11 months old, of 20 Sherman Avenue. There are five cases in the contagious hospital. One case of infantile paralysis was reported yesterday at Mamaroneck.

CRITICISES CITY OFFICIALS.

Fitzgerald Tells House They Have Failed to Use Ellis Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Failure of New York officials promptly to utilize facilities turned over by the Government for the fight against infantile paralysis was criticised by Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York in the House today. Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, put through a resolution appropriating $135,000 for expenses of the Public Health Service in combating infantile paralysis, but deplored what he called the tardiness of New York officials in using cots and quarters set aside at Ellis Island for paralysis cases. Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"I want to say something in the hope it may arouse New York officials to the performance of their duty.

"On July 11 the President approved a joint resolution authorizing the use of hospital buildings at Ellis Island. The Public Health Service officials detailed to New York in charge of this work have applications from sixty persons for admission into the hospital at Ellis Island, but because New York failed to provide trained nurses and subsistence for the patients it is impossible to utilize the building.

"There are 580 beds at the disposal of the Public Health Service, and it seems that somebody should raise his voice and awaken the officials of the municipality to the importance of doing their part."

Of the amount appropriated today $50,000 is for assistant surgeons and $85,000 for use in an attempt to stamp out this disease.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi told the House that seventy-five cases of paralysis had been reported in his State.

VACATION—COLORADO.

It's about time you had one really good vacation. Go to Colorado. Low fares. Superior service via Rock Island Lines. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau. 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

MANIAC KILLS FOUR, IS SLAIN WITH WIFE

Police Forced to Dynamite the Home of Chicago Negro, a Religious Fanatic.

FIGHTS AT BAY FOR HOURS

"Messiah's" Victims Include Three Wounded—Woman Battled Beside Her Husband.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Henry J. McIntyre, a crazed negro, believing himself a prophet who must die to carry "a message to the Almighty," became violent here today, and the result of his frenzy was a casualty list of six dead and three injured. The negro and his wife were killed, but only after more than a hundred policemen had besieged his home for three hours and a half, and had been forced to resort to dynamite and fire to end the battle.

THE DEAD.

DEAN, STUART, 60 years old, policeman.
KNOX, EDWARD, 34, negro, neighbor.
MATTHEWS, ALFRED, 30, negro, neighbor.
McINTYRE, H. J., 30, negro, the crazed man.
McINTYRE, Mrs. HATTIE, 30, negro, wife of H. J.
OVERMEYER, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, 28, neighbor.

THE WOUNDED.

CLEMENT, EDWARD, Detective Sergeant, three bullets; serious.
CRABTREE, GROVER, policeman, wrist and elbow.
KNOX, Mrs. SADIE, wife of Edward, bullet in back; serious.

The negro, who was heavy and very black, had been regarded as queer for years. In 1912 Judge Charles S. Cutting, sitting in the Probate Court, was warned that a negro for some unknown reason had designs on his life. When the former appeared bailiffs pounced on him and took a large knife away from him. He denied any wrong intentions, and was permitted to go free. He bore a grudge, frequently expressed, against the police, and when threatened from time to time by offended neighbors with arrest is said to have answered that he never would be taken alive.

Some time during the hot July night McIntyre's mania became acute. He wrote two letters—one on a sheet of brown wrapping paper and the other on a piece of yellow window shade. They were ill-spelled and rambling, but they made it plain that the negro considered himself a prophet—a Messian—and that he had to die in order to take his report to "the Almighty."

These written, the husband and wife armed themselves. Mrs. McIntyre fired on Mrs. William Blanchard, a negro, who was feeding her chickens in an adjoining backyard. This was the beginning. McIntyre, armed with a pistol, appeared at the same moment on the back porch. Mrs. Overmeyer appeared on the scene looking for her husband, who had been attracted by the shots. McIntyre took careful aim, and she fell dead. He then went to the front of the house, where Knox and his wife and Matthews had appeared on their respective porches. McIntyre's bullets then cost the lives of the two men and the wounding of Mrs. Knox.

Policeman Dean and others responded to an alarm and burst into the house. McIntyre, crouching behind a trunk, killed Dean with his first shot, and wounded Clement and Crabtree. Their companions dragged them from the house and reinforcements with rifles were sent for. The latter fired hundreds of shots into the house through front and rear windows, and these were returned by the couple inside. The McIntyres, however, were unable to aim because of the attacking fire, and shot at random.

Fearing to risk the lives of his men further, Captain Wesley Wesbrook ordered the house dynamited and three charges were exploded under it. After this there was a lull. Policeman Hughes, against the protests of his comrades, finally decided to investigate and entered. He found the woman dead. McIntyre, already wounded, was gasping and leaning against an ice box. He turned and the policeman shot him dead. On each body was strapped a belt of cartridges. McIntyre had carried a rifle and pistol and his wife a rifle.

PHILIPPINE MAILS SEIZED BY BRITISH

Action in Holding Letters From Spanish Steamer Follows Penang Confiscation.

MANILA, July 18.—The British steamship Chinese Prince has finally filed a bond and sailed today. The amount of the bond, $25,000, covers the fine of 50,000 pesos which the Collector of Customs here imposed when it was discovered that 2,000 packages were missing from her cargo upon arrival in Manila from New York, via Penang.

These packages had been confiscated by the British authorities at Penang because some of the consignees had, it was reported, been blacklisted by the British. After the vessel's departure today court proceedings were begun in connection with an appeal made by her agents against the payment of the fine.

The Spanish vessel Elzaguirre, which reported upon arrival at Iloilo on Sunday that the British authorities at Singapore had taken off 500 packages of cargo bound for Manila, reached here today. Her officers reported that they filed a protest with the Spanish Consul at Singapore, who in turn communicated this protest to the American Consul, and that the latter declared he was unauthorized to accept the protest.

The Elzaguirre's Captain reported also that the British seized 104 sacks of Manila mail, returning them to the vessel after eight hours. This is the first report of Manila mail being tampered with on a through voyage, although at Hongkong mail to and from Manila has repeatedly been seized when transshipped there.

Later it developed that the Elzaguirre's mail was opened and censored. Six of the registered parcels are missing.

CHARGES SCANDALS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Continued from Page 1.

1914-15 there was commendable activity on the part of the department in that respect. These women were brought to Ellis Island.

"Some years ago we enlarged Ellis Island so that persons of that character might be segregated from the decent women who are detained there largely for pecuniary reasons, waiting for money to be sent by their people. I found to my horror that this Commissioner of Immigration had abrogated those salutary rules."

Mr. Bennet then charged that immoral persons had been permitted to mingle at will with other immigrants, and then said:

"The department sent over there as matron of the detention room a Mrs. Harris, a very estimable lady, a fine woman. I do not have the honor of personal acquaintance with her, but everything I hear about her is of the best. She had the old-fashioned idea that you cannot handle pitch without being defiled, and by reason of some of her recommendations conditions there have been to some extent mitigated, and some of the scandalous occurrences have ceased to exist."

In opening his speech, Mr. Bennet referred to Commissioner Howe as "more radical in his views to governmental affairs than any member of this House, and that gives somewhat of an idea of him as an extremist." Continuing, he said:

"But today, at this very hour, another condition exists, which, if persisted in, will be far more harmful, and perhaps has been far more harmful to the City of New York than the scourge of infantile paralysis that is pervading the city. This Commissioner has opened a recreation ground. In the old days the sexes were kept separate. This Commissioner turns them all, men, women, and children, out into a common recreation ground.

"Furthermore, in the past two years he has recommended to the department here that these individual prostitutes be admitted on bond, which simply means a license to proceed wherever they will.

"The gentleman is certainly indicting a man for the worst moral crime I ever heard of," said Representative Cox of Indiana. "If the charges are true—and I have no doubt they are because I have confidence in the gentleman—is there not some way in which you can impeach him?"

"I am going to suggest it," said Representative Bennet. "I have in my hand a resolution to investigate Ellis Island." As I was saying, the Commissioner has recommended the admission of prostitutes on bond.

"In one case," Mr. Bennet continued, "he recommended the admission of one of these prostitutes, a woman named Juliette, and had her transferred to a family of friends as a servant.

"I do not believe that he is morally wrong," Mr. Bennet went on. "I simply think that his governmental ideas are wrong."

Mr. Bennet cited an alleged instance of immorality on Ellis Island and then said that while conditions in the House made it practically impossible to obtain action now on his resolution, he felt a good purpose might be served if the resolution was informally submitted to the Department of Labor.

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, "it is of very little moment to the people at large whether in offering a particular resolution I discharge my duty to the best of my capacity. I believe I did. I know it, but it is of tremendous importance whether a half-baked radical, who has free love ideas, no proper idea of the effect of the mingling of the good with the bad, should be upheld, and while the subject is distasteful in the extreme, I have taken the first opportunity after the facts were brought to my notice to bring to the House of Representatives the conditions as they exist at Ellis Island in the sincere hope and belief that once they are made public the department will see that they are rectified."

The resolution which Mr. Bennet offered calls for the production of all papers relating to the food contract on Ellis Island and memoranda relating to the regulations affecting the segregation of the sexes on the island.

Frederic C. Howe, the Commissioner on Immigration, left Ellis Island last Saturday afternoon, and said that he would be away for a week at Nantucket, Mass.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. *Separate Shop, Store Floor*

Clearance Sale

TO-DAY

Men's "Banister" Low Shoes

Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, black patent kid, also in combinations of brown or taupe buckskin. White Buckskin Sport Low Shoes, also with combination of tan or black calf.

5.50

Heretofore $7.00 to $9.00

Men's FRANKLIN (Reg. applied for) Shoes

Low Shoes

Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

Black Gun Metal Calf, tan or mahogany Russia Calf, patent leather, and Tan Calf Rubber Sole Low Shoes.

4.00

Heretofore $5.00 and $6.00

SHOT BY PHYSICIAN WHOSE FIANCEE DIES

President of Boston College of Osteopathy Accused by His Assailant.

YOUNG PAIR HIS STUDENTS

Back Bay Hotel Is Scene of Shooting After Death Ends Romance.

BOSTON, July 18.—Two hours after his sweetheart, Dr. Celia Adams of Brookline, had died from an overdose of a drug, Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood of Woburn, aged 24, today shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, at the latter's office in the Hotel Westminster, in the Back Bay district. Dr. Atwood disappeared after the shooting, but was later arrested after a brief struggle at the office of his fiancée.

The police say he admitted he had shot Dr. Harris because Miss Adams had told him their marriage could not take place as Dr. Harris had wronged her. An empty five-chambered revolver and a razor which, the police say, Dr. Atwood admitted he intended to use on his victim, were taken from the prisoner. He was locked up on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder. At the City Hospital late tonight Dr. Harris was unconscious. His condition was reported as critical.

The wounded man is a native of Nova Scotia, and has been President of the college here for thirteen years.

Both Dr. Atwood and his fiancée were students under Dr. Harris when he was an instructor at the Massachusetts college. The friendship which began between the students in the classroom six years ago developed into a romance. Dr. Atwood told the police tonight.

On Monday, according to Dr. Atwood's alleged statement, his sweetheart confided to him that the real reason why she could not marry him concerned Dr. Harris, and after a quarrel he left her at the Park Street subway. At that time, he said, she complained of not feeling well.

It is believed that after Miss Adams had left Dr. Atwood she went to her office at Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Early today her father, Francis P. Adams, appeared there and tried to gain admittance. He found the door locked and further secured by a chain. Summoning the janitor, Mr. Adams opened the door and discovered his daughter, fully clothed, lying unconscious on the floor beside a couch.

A physician was called, and ordered her removal at once to the Commonwealth Hospital, where she was treated for an overdose of a narcotic drug. Her parents denied that she had taken a drug. Dr. Atwood was informed of his sweetheart's condition and hastened to the hospital, but the young woman was unconscious and shortly afterward died. The shooting of Dr. Harris followed.

No one saw the actual shooting, although there were two women patients and a niece of Dr. Harris in his waiting room, but the police believe Dr. Harris was shot from behind, and that as he swung around on his assailant he received two more bullets in his body. As he fell, according to Dr. Atwood's alleged admission, the assailant stepped forward and clubbed the wounded man on the head with the butt of the revolver. Five shots in all were fired, two bullets being found imbedded in the wall.

The fusillade brought the women in the waiting room to the scene and Dr. Atwood fled. Dr. Harris was conscious and directed his office assistant in the work of rendering first aid. During the wait for an ambulance, Dr. Harris dictated two letters, which were given by his directions to the police. When asked who had shot him, he named Dr. Atwood, and called him, according to bystanders, "a young fool."

Search was at once begun for Dr. Atwood, but he eluded the police until this evening, when he called up his fiancée's brother, Winthrop, and made an appointment to meet him at Dr. Adams's office. A policeman was close behind the two young men, and as they stepped inside the office door he leaped upon the physician, and after a brief struggle wrenched away an empty revolver which Dr. Atwood held.

Dr. Atwood was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Harris identified him as the man who had shot him.

UNIONS FOREGO HOLIDAY TO TURN OUT MUNITIONS

English Workers Will Waive Two-Day Vacation So Offensive Can Be Continued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—"You shall have all the guns and all the shells and all the ships you need," is in effect the unanimous message of the workers of the United Kingdom to the navy and army. "To keep the big offensive going and the Grand Fleet as efficient as ever, there shall be no stinting of the supply and no break in the continuity of the output."

Between 400 and 500 delegates of the organized trades voiced this decision yesterday after conferring in Caxton Hall, Westminster, with representatives of the Government, who asked the munition, transport, and other workers to put off for the present all idea of Summer holidays.

The decision was hearty and enthusiastic and the conference ended with the singing of the national anthem, "an incident," says The Chronicle, "probably unknown at a labor conference any time within the last thirty or forty years."

LONDON, July 18.—Organized labor of England responded today to the Government's appeal to postpone the August holidays so that the British offensive may be carried on with no shortage of ammunition.

At a conference of representatives of trades unions it was decided unanimously to recommend that the Government's suggestion be adopted.

Edwin Samuel Montagu, the new Munitions Minister, had the following letter from General Sir Douglas Haig read at the conference:

"At this moment we are engaged in the greatest battle the British Army ever fought. I feel confident if the workmen could see their comrades fighting here, both night and day, with heroism beyond all praise, they would not hesitate to surrender their two days' August holiday.

"A two days' cessation of work in the munition factories must have a most serious effect on our operations. It might even mean an addition of many months to the war. The army in France looks to the munitions workers to enable it to complete its task, and I feel sure that this appeal will not be in vain. Let the whole British nation forego any idea of a general holiday until our goal is reached. A speedy and decisive victory will then be ours."

Mr. Montagu pointed out how vital was the question which had induced General Haig to write such a letter in the midst of his overwhelming responsibilities. The conferees unanimously decided to send a reply to General Haig, assuring him that there would be no relaxation in their efforts.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Will Continue TO-DAY

Annual Sale Men's Clothing

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Sack Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Unlined, half or full lined

Our Standard $22.00 and $25.00 Suits

17.50

A reduced price that does not represent a reduction in quality

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Our entire regular stock of standard $22.00 and $25.00 suits at reduced prices. Eleven different models for men or young men. Thirty different fabrics.

Men's "Cool Cloth" Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest

Sack or stitched belted back models; coat and trousers. *Special* **8.50**

White Flannel Trousers

27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths

of white tennis flannel, also striped white serge. *Special* **3.75**

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Coats Half Silk Lined

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Two, three or four button semi-form fitting or conservative models in many new fabrics, coat half lined with silk, including sleeves and vest back.

21.50

Heretofore $28.00 and $30.00

NEW DE LUXE

OBSERVATION-LOUNGE Cars on the LACKAWANNA

"Chicago Limited"

This de luxe all-steel train leaves New York at 2:00 P. M., running in two sections—one via the Michigan Central, arriving in Chicago at 2:00 P. M., and one via the Nickel Plate, arriving at 4:55 P. M.

Each section consists of through observation-library-lounging cars, drawing-room-sleeping cars, dining cars, etc.

This train runs in *daylight* through "PHOEBE SNOWLAND"

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Shirts

Of Summer Weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds. *Special* **2.85**

Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear, in novelty stripes. *Special* **1.75**

Regulation Army Shirts

Of khaki colored flannel, made according to the specifications of the United States Government. *Special* **2.25**

Just Received New Importation of

Regimental Silk Ties

Made in London for Franklin Simon & Co.

Bat-wings *Special* .75 — Four-in-hands *Special* 1.00

Golf and Tennis Shirts

FRANKLIN Shirts of white oxford, shrunk; collar attached, shrunk and lined; an ideal shirt for all out-door wear; guaranteed not to shrink; regular or detachable sleeves; sizes, 13½ to 17. *Special* **1.75**

Men's Pure Silk Sox

Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. 3 pair for $1.00 *Special* .35

Men's Bathing Suits

Professional model with belt loops on trunks, in solid navy blue or black. *Special* **3.50**

Will Close Out TO-DAY

Men's FIELD CLUB Shirts

"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Franklin Simon & Co.*

A convertible collar shirt, ideal for golf, tennis and outdoor wear. Regular or elbow sleeves. Sizes 13½ to 18.

1.00 *Heretofore $1.75*

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK

Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct Attention to Their

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Comprising their entire stock, with the exception of dress clothes, wash suits and Porostyle suits.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

THE 69TH DETRAINS AT CAMP ON BORDER

Regiment to Become Part of the First Brigade, with 14th of Brooklyn.

CONLEY LEAVES MEN TODAY

First Battalion, 22d Engineers, of New York, Ends Its Journey of 2,600 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 18.—Anxious and excited over the disposition of the case of Colonel Louis D. Conley, who was ordered to bring his regiment to the border and then turn it over to another commander, the men of the Sixty-ninth today detrained at Mission to become part of the First Brigade, with the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester.

According to orders Colonel Conley will bid good-bye to the regiment he has led for more than six years, and start back to New York alone tomorrow, unless he receives orders officially to retain his command. He will report to General Wood of the Department of the East, and be mustered out of the general service.

It was said that friends of the deposed commander would begin a fight for his reinstatement, and Colonel Conley himself may participate. The basis for this fight, they say, is that Major Wadham, examining surgeon, made a favorable report to General Wood that was misinterpreted. Even after he had conferred with Major Gen. O'Ryan at headquarters Colonel Conley said he would make no public statement until he had communicated with the Secretary of War.

According to officers at headquarters, the order for the Sixty-ninth to go to Mission instead of Pharr was issued at the request of Brig. Gen. William Wilson, commanding the Third Brigade, who asked that the Third Infantry be made part of his command.

Conley Receives Order.

Shortly after the regiment arrived at Mission Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the Sixth Division, motored to the camp and gave Colonel Conley a copy of the original telephone order instructing the commander of the regiment to encamp his unit on the border and then to return to New York to be mustered out. In an effort to have his status made clear Colonel Conley today communicated with Brig. Gen. James Parker and other commanders in the Department of the South.

After riding for days on Texas prairies the Sixty-ninth arrived at Pharr shortly after midnight. It was expected that the regiment was to detrain there, but as the train approached the village a vague order was received by the train conductor notifying him to take the train to Mission, about nine miles further on and on the western wing of the division's sector.

General Wilson at Pharr had retired, and no definite information or orders could be obtained, but Captain Felix A. Donnelly, Adjutant, reported the arrival of the regiment to General Parker and learned that General Wilson would know where the unit was to go.

There was a few minutes' confusion until it was learned that the equipment train had passed on to Mission a few hours before. After Lieutenant Prout, in command, had detrained and had waited for some officer to show him the Sixty-ninth camp site, he had received the order to reload and proceed to Pharr, where the regiment was to encamp with the Second and Fourteenth Regiments.

Detrainment of the troops was delayed at Mission until dawn. The provost guard, which had been in important military observance on the troops, was doubled because of the fear of attack. The Mexican district of Mission was near the station, and Mexicans outnumber Americans there two to one.

Lieutenant James Archer, in command of the provost guard, saw smoke rising in the desert, and through his field glasses distinguished a house on fire. Leaving another Lieutenant in charge of the guard, he started for the place with several men. He had not gone half way when a fire was seen in another Mexican cabin, and, thinking this a decoy, Archer, who holds two records for sixty and seventy yard dashes, ran back to the train, expecting to see armed Mexicans dashing about it in attack; but there was no ambush.

Regiment Greeted in Camp.

At 9 o'clock, when the complete detrainment had been finished, the regiment started its mile march to the camp. The column was headed by its fife and drum corps. When the regiment drew near the camp word was passed to those already there that the third unit of the brigade had arrived. Three cheers were given them. At the camp entrance Colonel James M. Andrews of the Second Infantry met Colonel Conley, and the band of the Second took the head of the parade, playing the "Wearin' of the Green."

After the men had had their siesta late this afternoon, the camp was almost in readiness for permanent use. Clearings had to be made for the brushwood, and cactus was thick. Three was gloom in the camp tonight, however, despite the cool atmosphere and the songs from the other units.

Closely following the Sixty-ninth, the First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, New York, Major Frederick N. Whitley, commanding, arrived here tonight and reported immediately to General O'Ryan. The last day's ride of the circuitous, 2,600-mile trip was the most striking of the whole journey. Leaving Austin about twilight last night, the train fled southward through the gloom, thundered over the bridges, guarded against injury by armed watchmen, crossed the great Texas plains to San Antonio, and there halted until midnight while the whole town turned out and feasted the tired travelers.

Not since leaving New York have the men received such a demonstration as they got from the assembled multitude at midnight in San Antonio. No word was sent ahead that the train was coming, but so many troop trains pass through this point that the city is in a perpetual state of ample preparedness. The soldiers had curled up in their berths soon after leaving Austin, but the magic words of "ice cream, cakes, sandwiches, and coffee" brought them to the front in a few moments fully equipped for action. The supply of ice cream was put away in short order, but after a little delay reinforcements were brought up that defied the combined attack of the 365 men aboard the special train. The Reception Committee not only handed out souvenir postcards, but insisted that they should be written on the spot and left there to have the stamps attached.

The recall was sounded at midnight and, with all lights extinguished to prevent possible sniping by stray Mexicans, the huge oil-burning freight locomotive and its twenty-six cars started once more on its southward journey. Morning found the train at Kingsville, just on the northern boundary of the desert.

A train load of "rookies" for the Seventy-first Regiment delayed the engineers twice by taking the right of way as a resting place. The big locomotive pulling the rear train doubled out by dragging its load and pushing the backward "rookies" forward to the border.

Not a man in Major Whitley's battalion was injured or ill on the long journey, and, more remarkable still, not a man was left behind at any of the numerous stopping places on the way from Camp Whitman to McAllen. There were no casualties among the live stock on board the train. The battalion started with two dogs and a rooster as mascots. One dog and the rooster went the way of all flesh, but three additional canine mascots were picked up en route and added to the menagerie, all arriving in first-class condition. Every day of the trip the engineers ran into a rain storm. For this happy faculty of finding moisture through Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, the men have been dubbed "The Rainmakers."

Extensive changes in military formation were made today by orders issued by Major Gen. O'Ryan. The first change was the formation of the First Brigade at Mission, to be made up of the Sixty-ninth, Second, and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of Buffalo has been designated to the command.

Squadron A in New Formation.

The second change affected Squadron A and the machine gun troop. They have been directed to merge with the First Cavalry, and will be under the command of Colonel Charles I. Debevoise. This is, it is said, the first time that a squadron has been placed under command of an officer of another regiment.

Water is still scarce at Squadron A camp with no relief in sight. With the sun constantly shining on the one-inch pipe which supplies several camps, the drinking water that reaches the squadron is almost boiling hot.

"We have plenty of hot water for shaving, but none for drinking," said Private Stettinous of Company D. Stettinous and Tiny Trumbell managed to coax a pail of water from the faucet yesterday in which to wash their clothing. Two other privates shared the precious fluid before it was thrown away.

The squadron today began construction of sheds for protection of the horses which will cost more than $2,000. The entire expense will be borne by the members, many of whom own valuable polo ponies which are suffering from the heat. Nearly all the cavalry men have brought their own horses from the East.

Major William R. Wright of the squadron had an exciting experience yesterday in a Mexican village along the Rio Grande about fifteen miles from McAllen. He was driving a large touring car when the machine suddenly struck a mudhole which the driver did not see. When he found that he could not extricate the auto the Major left his orderly, R. B. Kerr, Jr., there while he returned to the camp for help. It grew dark and, while Major Wright knew the general location of the place, he did not know the exact spot. With his relief party he scouted around the countryside in every direction for several hours before he eventually found the machine. Kerr meanwhile had been spending a wretched time fighting the mosquitoes which he averred were as large as sparrows. To add to his troubles a crowd of Mexicans gathered about him and numbers apparently discussed the best way of killing him. Kerr does not understand Spanish, so that when he heard Villa and Carranza mentioned he admits becoming apprehensive.

Major Wright had not returned by midnight, and other officers in the camp began discussing a second relief party to search for their commander. A little later, however, the Major and the disabled auto appeared.

Following the arrival of recruits for the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Regiments in the Third Brigade at Pharr yesterday, a trainload arrived at McAllen today for the two infantry regiments here. Although no order has been issued yet, it is expected that the arrival of the new men will enable the regiments to give furloughs to some of their men who have dependents or who have business requiring attention.

FLETCHER FOR COMMISSION.

Expected to Head Americans, if Conferees Are Decided On.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, called on Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department today just before Mr. Polk went to the White House for the Cabinet meeting. It was understood Mr. Arredondo had received instructions from his Government approving a tentative plan for the settlement of differences with the United States by means of a joint international commission.

There are indications that Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador Designate to Mexico, will head the three American Commissioners if the plan is adopted. Mr. Fletcher is said to prefer New York as a place of meeting, while the Mexican Embassy favors Washington. Mr. Fletcher was present at today's conference.

The commission plan was developed during preliminary conversations between Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo. It is expected that further informal conferences will be held to define the scope of the proposed commission's authority. Whether the commission will be authorized to discuss, in addition to the border situation, economic and financial conditions in Mexico with a view to offering some plan under which the Washington Government could aid in the establishment of normal conditions has not been disclosed.

At the close of the conference Mr. Polk said there was nothing to be announced further than that the conferences were "progressing favorably," and he intimated no announcement might be expected for several days. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Arredondo continued in conference after Mr. Polk had gone to the Cabinet.

Mr. Arredondo said his negotiations with Mr. Polk had not reached a point where a formal statement seemed justified. Members of the Cabinet, after their meeting, said that while it was probable a commission would be agreed on, this question had not been finally determined.

Treasury officials today uged the State Department to hasten action on their request for authority to permit free movement of all commodities except munitions of war into Mexico. A letter, accompanied by copies of telegrams and letters from American shippers and consignees on the Mexican side, who are anxious to have their goods released, was submitted to the State Department. On June 12 the Treasury asked permission to relieve the freight congestion in the border districts.

The embargo on food and clothing into Mexico was removed more than a week ago, but there are quantities of lumber, coal, and miscellaneous freight accumulated at all the customs points.

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—James Linn Rodgers, representative of the American Government, informed the Mexican Secretary of War today that the American expeditionary forces in Mexico would be gradually withdrawn from Mexican territory. Mexican Commissioners have been designated to reach a settlement of the outstanding questions in the United States.

MEXICANS EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH MILITIA

Mounted Band Fires on Massachusetts Soldiers Across the Rio Grande.

DEPLOYED AS FOR SKIRMISH

Guardsmen Drive Off Snipers with No Casualties—Think They Killed a Mexican.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—A party of mounted Mexicans exchanged fire with Company L of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry near here today. According to reports, the guardsmen were doing outpost duty when the Mexicans rode up on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande and opened fire. The guardsmen suffered no casualties, but reported they believed they had killed one Mexican.

Captain Hickey of Dorchester, Mass., commanding the company, estimated the number of Mexicans at fifteen, but asserted that he was unable to determine whether they were soldiers. Approximately fifty shots were fired on each side, it was said.

The shooting occurred in an isolated district about three miles down the river from El Paso, known locally as the "Island." The Massachusetts company was doing border patrol duty in this district, one-third of the sixty men being on patrol and the remainder being held in reserve in the camp about half a mile to the rear.

Captain Hickey said that throughout the day small parties of Mexicans appeared from time to time on the Mexican bank of the river, which is about 300 yards wide at this point. Then, he said, a mounted detachment appeared, most of the horsemen wearing red serapes.

The Mexicans rode up to the river bank, dismounted, and deployed as skirmishers, creeping through the underbrush which dotted the river's edge. One of the Mexicans fired his rifle, the bullet crossing the river, and, according to Private Charles Prescott of Natick, Mass., dropping at his feet.

Screening themselves as much as possible by little clumps of mesquite, the Americans returned the fire, and by the time the reserves reached the river to reinforce them they had driven the Mexicans back to their horses. Before reaching the picket line, however, the militiamen assert, one of the Mexicans stumbled and fell into a clump of greasewood and did not arise.

The exchange of fire continued for less then ten minutes, and when about fifty shots had been fired on each side, according to the company officers, the Mexicans, riding south, disappeared behind a hillock.

Later on the receipt of Captain Hickey's report, General Bell declined to comment on the shooting other than to say that such incidents "are bound to happen."

Captain Hickey's report pointed out that the firing had been begun by a party of three Mexicans who came to the river bank afoot and who, when the guardsmen returned their fire, were reinforced by about a dozen horsemen.

VILLISTAS FLEE TO DURANGO.

Main Band Expected to Make a Stand South of Parral.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 17.—Dispatches to General Trevino from General Luis Herrera at Parral, received today, said that the main Villa band had crossed the Durango line and was fleeing rapidly before the sweeping advance of Carranza forces. The Villistas apparently are making for Tepehuenes, about 120 miles south of Parral, where it is expected they may make a stand.

General Elizondo reported from San Francisco de Borja that the only bandits in the Benito Juarez district of Chihuahua State had been wiped out by troops at Sierra Baquishic. Seven Villistas were executed.

General Trevino announced that reports in the United States of defection to Villa of several amnestied leaders were without foundation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—The wireless equipment which was used in Juarez by Villa has been shipped to Chihuahua City and will be sent to Central Matias Ramos in his chase after Villa across the Durango State line. The equipment was mounted on a motor truck, and will be employed in communicating with the field base at Parral and with General Trevino at Chihuahua City.

Villa is now in the vicinity of Guanacevi, Durango, southwest of Rosario, according to messages received in Juarez. He is making his way south and west, and is believed to be heading toward the Sinaloa border in an effort to form a junction with some of the Sinaloa rebels who have been operating along the Durango-Sinaloa line.

DENY PART IN NEW PLOT.

Bonilla and Angeles Reply to an El Paso Allegation.

THE TIMES has received the following communication:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reporter of one of the newspapers in this city has wired from El Paso, Texas, some information to the effect that the undersigned have come to San Antonio, in the same State, to take part in a certain movement against the "de facto" Government in Mexico.

As such report is entirely untrue, we emphatically deny all of it that refers to us, and respectfully ask of you to publish the present letter.

With our best thanks for this favor, we subscribe ourselves,

MANUEL BONILLA.
FELIPE ANGELES.

New York, July 17, 1916.

SAYS JAPAN IS FOR MEXICO.

Professor Osaka Thinks War with America Only Postponed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 18.—Professor H. Osaka, a Japanese member of the Faculty of Tokio University, arriving here today from Mexico aboard the Ward liner Esperanza, told members of the Cuban press that he considered war between the United States and Mexico had only been postponed, but that when it broke out Japan would be unconditionally on the side of the Mexicans.

GEN. WOOD ANSWERS ALMON.

Telegram Contradicts Charge That Militia Is Underfed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood today sent a brief telegraphic report to the War Department in denial of published statements that the National Guardsmen of Alabama have not had sufficient food while in camp. The report follows:

Reference your telegram 17th, stating that the Hon. E. B. Almon, House of Representatives, stated he had received reports from Alabama that troops in camp were not receiving sufficient food, I telegraphed at once to senior mustering officer, who replied: "Reports not true. Full rations have been issued ever since troops mobilized. No complaints have been made by any one at this camp of insufficient food. On the contrary, it has been good."

The War Department today received from Major Gen. Funston a telegram asking for an allotment of more than $500,000 for temporary shelter for animals of the army border force. Gen. Funston's message said:

Excessive heat in some sections and heavy rains in other sections has made construction of animal shelters necessary to prevent loss of animals and depreciation on account of sickness. Request allotment of $386,219 for militia organizations and $120,144 for regular organizations to provide suitable temporary shelters for animals. This item does not include troops in Mexico. All labor to be performed by troops.

A train consisting of ten Pullman cars to meet the needs of sick in transit is now being built in the Pullman car shops at Chicago, according to the specifications from the army Surgeon General's office. Five of the cars are to be stripped of berths and regular hospital beds installed; two large side doors for loading and unloading stretcher cases are provided; two of the cars are to be the regulation sleepers, with extra fans, call bells, medicine cabinets, linen cabinets, extra water and ice tanks, &c., installed for ambulance cases; one car has a complete operating room; the kitchen car is complete and so designed that it can care for more than 200 patients.

THREAT PRODUCED PULLMANS

Ambulance Corps Said It Would Camp on N. Y. C. Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—How a threat to sleep on the tracks in dog tents caused the New York Central Railroad Company to furnish the Fourth Ambulance Corps, New York National Guard, with Pullmans at Cleveland, Ohio, was told with a display of glee by corps members here today.

On the arrival of the Syracuse corps in Buffalo the men were forced to enter coaches instead of the Pullmans they had ordered. As a hurried entraining was necessary there was no time to look up the Pullman officials. En route to Cleveland Captain Latter dictated the following telegram:

"Have Pullmans at Cleveland for Fourth Ambulance Corps or we'll camp on tracks with dog tents until you do."

The corps members reported that five Pullmans were ready for them when Cleveland was reached.

The Ambulance Corps and the Second Field Hospital from Albany reached here at noon from Chicago. A wire from a Syracuse man who had belonged to the Ambulance Corps had asked them to go at once to the Hotel Jefferson. There, he wired, a meal and bath would await them. Three hours of a precious five allowed them were spent in searching futilely for the man. Those who had money went to the Planters Hotel and enjoyed Turkish baths.

The Ambulance Corps and the Field Hospital departed for McAllen, Texas, at 5:30 P. M.

APPROVED BY DARLINGTON.

Militia Unusually Well Cared For, Says Health Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 18.—Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York City, has been in San Antonio making a close examination of hygienic conditions at the National Guard and regular camps at Fort Sam Houston and at the base hospital situateed there. He left tonight for Brownsville, where he will make a similar investigation in the region in which the New York troops are situated, after which he will make a general tour along the border for the same purpose. He is conducting the investigation on behalf of the National Civic Association, and is making recommendation for the improvement of the condition and welfare of the men.

Dr. Darlington said this evening that he had found the large hospital here remarkably well equipped, and in general had found the men both there and in camp unusually well cared for. He said that everything he had examined was of a nature to be reassuring to relatives of National Guardsmen.

The army officials here laughed at reports today that twenty-one National Guardsmen, injured in border fight near Brownsville, had been brought to the base hospital here. There is not a case of this character in the hospital, the medical authorities state, and there has been no border fighting in the vicinity of Brownsville that has been reported to headquarters. Considerable local comment has been caused by the publication in Chicago of reports that the Chicago National Guardsmen had been under fire from snipers for twenty-four hours while guarding their camp here, and the local papers, denying the report, assure that San Antonio's "metropolitan police force" is quite adequate to protect militiamen from snipers.

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ASQUITH DISCUSSES NEGLECT OF TROOPS

Intimates That Mesopotamia Expedition, Despite Assurances, Lacked Medical Attention.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith intimated in the House of Commons today that there was some basis for the adverse criticism of the conduct of the British expedition in Mesopotamia. After the battle of Ctesiphon in November last, he said, General Sir John Nixon, who was then in command, telegraphed that the medical arrangements were quite satisfactory.

"Thousands died," one of the members called out.

Later, Mr. Asquith continued, unofficial reports were received which seemed to point to a very different state of affairs, and a commission was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The report of the commission had been received by the Government of India, which was holding it until the Indian Commander in Chief had an opportunity to submit his observations thereon.

The commission reported that everything possible was now being done. Regarding the transport facilities, Mr. Asquith said that the necessity of attempting to relieve Kut-el-Amara was so urgent that it was thought right to push on the troops in advance of their transport.

The Mesopotamian operations had excited widespread and legitimate interest and anxiety, the Premier continued, and incidents had occurred which had aroused doubt whether the best means had been adopted to bring about the ends in view. Every step had been taken on the advice of the military authorities, and the defects in the medical and transport services had been remedied.

The Premier's remarks were brought out by demands for publication of the papers in regard to the Mesopotamian and Dardanelles expeditions. Mr. Asquith said that the papers could not be published without assisting Great Britain's enemies and prejudicing the operations now in progress in Mesopotamia. The Premier promised to discuss this subject more at length in the House on Thursday.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the Mesopotamian expedition, said that "thousands of people in this country thought it had been conducted with criminal negligence."

STINGING NETTLE FOR CLOTH

Germans Urged to Harvest It as Substitute for Hemp.

In order to facilitate the gathering of nettles for the purpose of serving as a sort of substitute for cotton and hemp, Baron Clemens A. von Schorlemer-Lieser, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, has called upon the various provincial Councils to form an organization for the harvesting of the nettles with as little delay as possible.

In his order, as reported in the Berliner Tageblatt, the Minister points out that the war has completely hindered the importation of hemp and cotton, and that therefore steps must be taken to increase the stocks of spinnable fibre. The stinging nettle, he adds, is one of the plants which show good results in scutching, and its fibre can be wrought into textiles in accordance with a new German process reported several months ago.

CALLS PART OF 1888 CLASS.

France Summons to Colors Men from 47 to 48 Years Old.

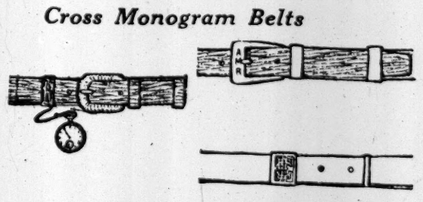
PARIS, July 18.—The Government has called to the colors a part of the class of 1888—that is, men from 47 to 48 years of age, except those in munition factories, and, for the present, farmers and farm laborers who are now busy with the harvest.

Expert workers of various sorts of the class of 1888 had already been called, some months ago.

Teuton Envoy Sees Spain's Premier.

PARIS, July 18.—The Temps publishes a Madrid dispatch that Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador to Spain, had a long conference today with Premier Romanones. It says official circles are preserving absolute silence in regard to the interview.

Cross Monogram Belts



Buckle—(at top) Made of Sterling silver, with 14kt gold block letters.....$4.00

Detachable belt strips for the above buckle, in pigskin, calfskin and sealion, from.....$1.50-$2.50

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

A STATEMENT

By

The Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association

AFTER a week of meetings, during which the Union made persistent efforts to evade the obligations under the conference agreement by increasing harsh and unreasonable demands, tending to disrupt the entire industry, the Union representatives finally withdrew and terminated negotiations.

In order that there should be no doubt as to the fairness of the employers in the conduct of the conferences, the Association suggested that Samuel Gompers, Esq., a recognized Union leader, President of the American Federation of Labor, should preside at the meetings.

On July 6th, the Association made the following proposition to the Union, as a basis for conference:

That the employer is free according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire on the basis of efficiency.

To this, the Union replied:

In order to meet the issue squarely, we make this concession, honestly, without modification or limitation.

For this concession, the Union demanded "the right to strike," and this right was granted by the employers.

In disregard of this clear agreement, the Union representatives demanded that the employer shall be restricted to Union members both in the hiring and in the retention of his workers, and declined to proceed with the conference unless a concession was made on this issue. ***The plain effect of this demand is the "closed shop."***

Notwithstanding this attempt by the Union to nullify the agreement *upon which the conference was based*, the Association, in its sincere efforts to bring about peace, and hoping that this would be the limit of the demands on the part of the Union representatives, *conceded* the principle of the "*Preferential Union Shop*" in the hiring of employees.

BUT the Union men made an entirely *new and unheard of demand;*

It insisted upon the right to have an outside delegate of its own selection placed in the shop to dominate the fixing of piece prices for manufacturing garments.

In order to guarantee fair pay and full justice to the worker, the employers in the past have pursued the uniform practice of having the prices for piece work fixed by a committee of the most expert workers in each shop. This committee is selected by the workers themselves from among their own number, and under the direction of Union officials. This committee, in almost daily conference with the employer, settles the price for making each style of garment. Thus the cost of manufacture of each garment is fixed, and the manufacturer makes his price to the trade, based upon this cost. This price, once established, becomes the contract between the shop workers and the employer.

Now the Union demands the right at any time after the price of manufacture has been settled, to raise the price,

Unless—the outside Union delegate comes into the shop and takes charge of the price settlement.

If conceded, this system would make the Union Delegate a permanent part of the employer's establishment. The employer could not remove him.

When this impossible demand was made, the Association explained its *pernicious* and *destructive* effect, but the Union representatives were unyielding, and broke up the conference.

The Association is now and always has been willing to consider all fair measures for the protection of the worker, to insure him the fullest opportunities for earnings, and the most humane conditions of employment, but, the Association cannot consent to demands of the Union, which are not only destructive, but also in violation of the agreement on which the conference was founded.

The people should know at all times the true facts!

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra Complete	60-70
English Literature	74	Chemistry	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Advanced German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	60	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60-68		

Summer School now in session. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term.

Applications for a course of lectures on concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will be received up to September 1st.

Results from "Regents" given on request.

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Catskills. Near Rip Van Winkle's Rock. Dr. Paul Kyle, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Kyle School for Boys.

Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG MAN wishes to exchange English, French or Italian for Spanish conversational lessons. A 268 Times Annex.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.—Advt.

WILSON TO APPEAL TO PROGRESSIVES

Believes Social and Industrial Justice in Legislation Will Win Votes.

BILLS NOW IN CONGRESS

Notification Postponed So President May Point to Child Labor and Compensation Laws Signed.

President Wilson in his speech of acceptance expects to make a very strong appeal to the Roosevelt vote of four years ago. That, it was learned last night, is the reason why the notification ceremony has been postponed indefinitely.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, upon his return yesterday from Washington, where he conferred with the President, announced that at the President's own request the date previously set for the notification, Aug. 5, had been canceled. President Wilson, Chairman McCormick said, was anxious to have Congress adjourn before he made his speech of acceptance.

"The President," said Mr. McCormick, "realizes that the next few weeks, until Congress gets through with its labors, will be very busy ones and feels that he should not take on any engagement that will interfere in the slightest manner with his important duties to the nation. Hence his request that the notification ceremony be put off. After Congress has adjourned, the President hopes to be in a position to devote himself in earnest to his campaign for re-election, but not before.

Important Bills in Congress.

Congress just now has before it for consideration a National Child Labor bill and a Federal Workmen's Compensation bill. The President realizes that the fate of these two measures may have an important bearing on his chances of re-election and is determined that both must pass. With these two bills passed by Congress and signed by himself, he will be able in his speech of acceptance to appeal to the Roosevelt votes of four years ago on the ground that he as President and the Democratic Congress in co-operation have been instrumental in placing on the Federal statute books the bulk of the Roosevelt program for "Social and Industrial Justice."

Should the expected Republican filibuster in the Senate keep Congress in session beyond Aug. 20, the date now tentatively fixed for final adjournment, Chairman McCormick intimated, President Wilson may regard it advisable to consent to an earlier notification, even though the Democratic legislative program at that time may not have been rounded out nor lend itself quite as readily to the purposes of the Democratic national campaign.

Announcement was made yesterday by Chairman McCormick that a labor department had been opened at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. The new department will be headed by Robert S. Hudspeth, the Democratic National Committeeman from New Jersey. Henry Skiffington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, it was announced, will resign from that position and enlist in the Wilson campaign as an aid to Mr. Hudspeth in the labor department.

"No Administration has ever done as much for labor as has the present Democratic Administration at Washington," said Chairman McCormick. "It will be the object of this labor department to present to labor all over the country the benefits conferred upon it by the Wilson Administration."

May Be Farmers' Bureau.

Chairman McCormick intimated that the Rural Credits act, which was signed by President Wilson yesterday, did as much for the agricultural class of the United States as the various labor measures recommended by President Wilson will do for the working classes. In connection with this, Mr. McCormick intimated that an agricultural bureau in all likelihood would be developed to exploit what the Wilson Administration had done for the farmers.

A great deal of comment has been caused by the failure of Chairman McCormick to announce the personnel of the Campaign Committee, though nearly a month has elapsed since the National Convention. It was suggested yesterday that unforeseen difficulties had arisen, and that President Wilson's O. K. had not been given to the lists made up by Chairman McCormick, to whom the task of selecting a Campaign Committee was left.

One difficulty, it was suggested yesterday, was in obtaining Progressives of real calibre for members of the Democratic Campaign Committee. President Wilson, it was said, is anxious that there should be quite as many Progressives on the Democratic Campaign Committee as there are on the Republican, and that the Democratic Progressives should be men who stood for as much in Colonel Roosevelt's old party as did those who have accepted places on the Republican Campaign Committee.

Mr. McCormick said some time ago that a good many Progressives were "holding off" from joining the Democrats in support of President Wilson, because they were anxious to hear what Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, had to say in his speech of acceptance before they crossed their Rubicon. In connection with this it was suggested yesterday that with President Wilson making his speech of acceptance some weeks after the Republican nominee had made his, it would afford him a splendid opening to outbid Mr. Hughes in his appeal to the Progressives. Hence it is believed also that the Democratic Campaign Committee will not be announced until after July 31, when Mr. Hughes makes his speech of acceptance.

Expects Hale to Come Out.

Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston, who was a caller at headquarters yesterday, said that Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, beyond doubt would come out in support of President Wilson before long.

"Thousands of young men who have been in the Progressive movement will follow his leadership and support the Democratic candidate," said Mr. Murray. "Massachusetts is an industrial State, and the people of Massachusetts have been asked to believe that the welfare of its industries depends on a Republican tariff and that Democratic rule means industrial depression. I pity the Republican who makes that old-fashioned argument in the coming campaign. Our industries are thriving, and every man who wants to work is employed at the highest wages in the history of the country and with shorter working hours than ever, under this Democratic Administration. The Republicans of Massachusetts are without a single issue."

JERSEY GETS HONOR PLACE.

Democratic Leaders to Have Charge at Wilson Notification.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—It has been arranged for a committee of New Jersey Democrats to be in charge of the notification of President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home at Long Branch.

The National Committee suggested that Jerseymen should manage the exercises. Robert S. Hudspeth has told State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup the wishes of the National Committee, and he has called the State Committee to meet on Saturday to select two men from each county in the State to carry out the notification. Mr. Grosscup will have the State Committee as his guests at a shore dinner which he gives annually at Simonson's Hotel, Spring Lake.

Asbury Park Is Summer Capital.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—President Wilson's Summer executive office will be located on the fifth floor of the Asbury Park Trust Building, Mattison Avenue and Emery Street, Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty announced here tonight. The routine appointments for conferences and the conferences with newspaper men which it is announced the President will resume during his campaign will be held in the offices here, Mr. Tumulty said.

MOOSE SHUN DRY COHORTS.

Get-Together Conference a Frost—Foss Applies for Nomination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—John M. Parker's rallying cry to Progressives for a national convention of the party in Chicago Aug. 5 was blamed by Prohibition leaders here today for the collapse of their plans for a big "get-together" conference, at which they had hoped to enroll as members of their organization scores of men who have been prominent in the Progressive, Republican, and Democratic Parties. Instead of a "get-together" event, the meeting became a Prohibition love feast and revival service.

The leaders had expected William Allen White and Victor Murdock of Kansas, Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis, and perhaps Colonel Parker himself to meet with them and pledge their affiliation with the Prohibition Party. But none of these appeared. Judge Nortoni wired that he was morally bound to support Parker's candidacy and to assist him in naming a Presidential nominee. He, however, declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of national prohibition.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, Prohibition National Chairman, indicated an intention to redouble his efforts to induce the Parker convention to indorse the ticket which the Prohibitionists will nominate here this week.

After sending a private telegram to St. Paul last night, in which he declared he was not a Prohibitionist politically, and would not accept the nomination for President, Eugene Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, returned to the list of nomination possibilities today with a telegram to Mr. Hinshaw, in which he said: "I have thought some one else might better make the fight, but if in the judgment of the convention I seem to be the only one to lead, I would give the nomination every consideration."

H. P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., Treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee, inaugurated a boom today for Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., for President, and Miss Ada Brehm of Chicago for Vice President. Dr. Landrith is the first choice of many delegates for Vice President, with William Sulzer, J. Frank Hanly, or Mr. Foss as the Presidential nominee.

SEEKS VOTE FOR SOLDIERS.

Asks Attorney General for Remedy if No Provision Exists.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Declaring that an injustice would be done the New Jersey troops along the Mexican border if they were not permitted to vote at the coming primaries and election, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin sent a letter today to Attorney General John W. Westcott asking a formal opinion upon the subject. The letter said:

"The apparent injustice that will be done if the contention is correct that under the present status no provision has been made for the situation, leads me to request some new and early decision as to just what may be done to give the desired relief. If, in your opinion, the present laws upon the statute book do not provide for any machinery by which the vote of the members of the militia may be cast and counted, will you kindly advise what, in your opinion, is necessary that should be done."

ORDERS FOWLER TO COURT.

Ex-Congressman and Schuelties and Martin Lose Extradition Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, a former Congressman and general counsel for the organization known as Labor's National Peace Council, and Henry B. Martin and Herman Schuelties, the Washington representatives of the American Anti-Trust League, with which David Lamar, now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, was affiliated, were ordered extradited to New York today by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to stand trial under a Federal indictment charging conspiracy to cripple munitions plants. An appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was noted.

Justice Gould said that as Judge Wolverton of the United States Court in New York had sustained the indictment returned there, he would direct the removal of the three to New York. Fowler, Martin, and Schuelties were indicted with Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, former President of Labor's National Peace Council. The indictment was procured through the efforts of H. Snowden Marshall, Federal Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Buchanan asked the House of Representatives to impeach Marshall, and, after a long investigation by a House sub-committee, the impeachment proceedings were dropped, but the District Attorney was declared in contempt of the House for newspaper attacks on the manner in which the sub-committee conducted its investigation.

Thirty Years with Telephone Co.

George P. Wilt, manager of the telephone exchange in the County Court House, finished thirty years of service with the New York Telephone Company yesterday. He entered the company's employ in 1886, when a small boy, with William A. Vail, brother of Theodore N. Vail, now the President.

HUGHES WILL ASSIST CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Wants a Republican Senate and House to Carry Out Executive Policies.

ASKS "THOROUGH VICTORY"

To See Campaign Committee and Senators Here Today—Sends for C. S. Bird of Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 18.—Charles E. Hughes called upon Republicans and Progressives today to get together to win a "thorough victory" in order to rid the country of the influence of the Wilson Administration's policies, not only in the White House but in the Senate and House.

Plans for a comprehensive campaign will be discussed by Mr. Hughes tomorrow and Thursday while he is in New York with members of his campaign committee and the Senatorial Committee headed by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts. Later he will meet the Congressional Campaign Committee.

The nominee is prepared to do anything in his power to aid in the election of Senators and Representatives as well as in his own cause, and to impress on the voters the necessity of a Republican Senate and House, so that his hands may not be tied. He will make the latter plea to the voters a prominent part of his campaign speeches.

Mr. Hughes expressed the opinion that the only way to adopt the policies which he advocates and which are favored by the "reunited party" will be found in giving the party a majority in the Legislative branch as well as the Executive. With an antagonistic Senate or House to hamper him, he feels that the country could not receive the full benefit of his administration. He is convinced that for the Democrats to remain in power in any branch of the Government would prove a severe handicap to his hopes and desires.

Thirty-two Senators are to be elected by popular vote and Mr. Hughes feels that by a vigorous campaign the Republican party will be able again to get control of this Governmental agency. He is anxious that every effort be made to bring about harmony with this end in view. No half way victory will satisfy Mr. Hughes.

These are the things which the nominee will tell the Campaign Committee and other Republican and Progressive leaders whom he meets in New York, where he will spend tomorrow and Thursday at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hughes is ready to carry out a program based upon dominant Americanism and a broad constructive policy in foreign and domestic relations. But he expressed the hope that the country would awaken to his words and give him its full support by placing in office the men with whom he can work successfully in his effort to put his beliefs into effect.

The situation in Massachusetts is one in which Mr. Hughes has shown great interest. He feels that he can carry that State, but is determined that no detail shall be overlooked. Today he got into communication by telephone with Edward A. Thurston, the Republican State Chairman, and arranged for an interview for tomorrow night with Charles Sumner Bird, former Progressive and one of the men who advocated the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention in June. It is understood that Mr. Bird will be asked to take the stump and campaign in the New England States for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hughes devoted all of his time today to the preparation of his addresses. He will leave for New York early tomorrow morning.

1,600 MOOSE WANT SEATS.

Ask for More Than Half of Carnegie Hall at Notification.

A list containing the names of 1,600 Progressives of prominence was handed in to Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday with a request that they be invited to the ceremony at Carnegie Hall on July 31, when Charles E. Hughes is to be officially notified of his nomination for President by the Republican Party. As the hall seats only about 3,000 persons with comfort, the lion's share of the seats would be allotted to Progressives should the entire list be honored.

Chairman Willcox sent out word yesterday to Republicans who want to attend to make application promptly. All the members of the Campaign Committee, members of the Republican and Progressive National Committee, and delegates and alternates to the Republican and Progressive National Conventions are to be among the invited guests in addition to prominent leaders of both parties throughout the country.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President William Howard Taft have both been invited, but it is not expected that either will attend.

Mr. Hughes will be in town today and will receive callers at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Among those who will call on him are United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois and Mayor Thompson of Chicago. They control the Republican State organization of Illinois.

Dissatisfaction still exists among Illinois Republicans because Harold Ickes, the Progressive leader, is the only representative of that State on the Campaign Committee.

The Hughes Alliance will meet today at its Hotel Astor headquarters for the purpose of organizing. Philip J. McCook of the Young Republican Club is slated for President. Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown, a prominent Progressive, will be elected Treasurer.

PERIODICALS BY FREIGHT.

Senate Debates New Provision and Adopts Postal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Prior to adopting the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill today, the Senate debated the policy of the Post Office Department to compel the transportation of periodicals by freight when transportation by mail meant a loss to the Government.

Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, said the Senate conferees had been obliged to recede from the Senate amendment on the subject in order to reach an agreement.

Under the Senate plan, a periodical publisher had recourse to the United States Circuit Court in his State. The House insisted on compelling the publisher to come to Washington in case the Postmaster General ordered his publication sent by freight; then, if the case was decided against him, he could appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

Strenuous opposition to the House amendment came from a dozen Senators, who said that the publisher, if he lived at a great distance from Washington, would be put to great expense and hardship, also that a freight order would stand until final determination of the appeal was reached. Senator Smoot declared that it might be three years before a case could be decided and that the delay might mean ruin to small magazine publishers in the Far West.

Senator Gallinger and Senator Hoke Smith challenged the Senate to determine the cost of transporting periodical mail matter and then ask the publishers to pay that cost. Senator Smith said he knew the cost, and it was 5.81 more, exclusive of handling, than the Government got for the service; if the handling was counted, the cost was 8.24 times as much.

Senator Gallinger said he had the courage to face the duty of requiring the publishers to pay for transporting magazines.

"I am not afraid," he said, "of any harm they can do me. They have done to me already all they can."

Senator Hardwick defended the conference report as the best to be had. He said that on the authority of Joseph Stuart, a former Assistant Postmaster General, and now attached to the Department of Justice, the Post Office Committee had been assured that the Government would move periodicals by mail until the court had finally decided an appeal.

INDICT CITY GOVERNMENT.

Haverhill Officials Accused of Neglecting to Suppress Riot.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 18.—The entire city government of Haverhill is charged with "neglect to suppress an unlawful assembly" in indictments returned by the Essex County Grand Jury today in connection with the rioting in Haverhill on April 3 last. Mayor Albert L. Bartlett and Aldermen Roswell L. Wood, Christopher C. Cook, Charles M. Hoyt, who is also Commissioner of Public Safety, and Albert E. Stickney are named in the indictments.

According to the District Attorney, this is the first time that such a charge has been brought against a municipality in this State. The statute under which the indictments are found provides for a fine of not more than $300 as a penalty when any Mayor, Alderman, Selectman, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff who shall have knowledge of "riotous or tumultuous and unlawful assembly" in the city or town where he lives, neglects to exercise his authority for its suppression.

The rioting resulted from an announcement that Thomas Leyden of Somerville, regarded as an anti-Catholic speaker, would discuss State appropriations for sectarian schools. The lecture was not delivered, as the crowd was largely antagonistic to the speaker. For hours the building was besieged by a shouting mob, many windows in it were broken, and rioters also attacked several private residences, including that of the Commissioner of Public Safety, Alderman Hoyt.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Women's Roosevelt League, which is making a city campaign for Hughes, will hold an executive meeting Monday afternoon at its headquarters in the Hotel Astor.

James Chambers, an attorney, of 13 Lake Street, White Plains, and 2 Rector Street, who was arraigned in the Washington Heights Court yesterday on suspicion of attempting to compound a felony, was discharged by Magistrate Krotel. There was no evidence that he had asked anybody to change his testimony.

The National Home Furnishers' Association of the United States will hold their annual convention and dinner today at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Edward T. Field, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will speak.

The sixth biennial State convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion opened yesterday with solemn high mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx. Mgr. Mooney officiated and 250 members of the legion attended. Later, in St. Mary's Hall, the delegates were welcomed by Borough President Matthewson and other speakers. Today the legion will elect officers.

SENATORS TO VOTE ON NAVY BILL TODAY

Measure as Perfected Provides for 157 Ships of All Types in Three Years.

66 VESSELS THIS YEAR

Four Battleships and Four Battle Cruisers in First Lot—Total Appropriation $315,826,845.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—As the Naval Appropriation bill was perfected in the Senate today ready for a final vote tomorrow it provides for a building program to be completed in three instead of five years, with authorization for the construction of 157 vessels of all types. Sixty-six ships are to be laid down as soon as possible. Eight of these are to be capital ships, four battleships, and four battle cruisers.

The expenditure of $3,300,000 for batteries for merchant ships is authorized, and of this amount $1,650,000 is made available this year. The enlisted strength of the navy is increased from 55,000 to 74,700, and the President is authorized in an emergency to increase the strength to 87,000 men in the navy and 17,400 in the Marine Corps. The naval militia is placed on the same military footing as the National Guard and is thus made available in case of necessity as a part of the strength of the navy. Provision is made for the co-ordination of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service with the navy in time of war, and two new cutters for the Coast Guard Service are authorized.

Aviation is amply provided for with several school stations and an appropriation of $3,500,000. The ammunition item is the largest ever carried in a navy bill. It appropriates $19,485,000, and supplies all the ships to be built in the next two years. The bill provides for a Government armor plate factory, and gives $11,000,000 to start it.

Provision is made for enlarging all the larger navy yards so that the largest ships can be accommodated, and authorizes the enlargement of dry docks and the main yards where battleships are docked, built, and repaired. The personnel of the navy is reorganized in great part. A naval reserve is provided and also a marine corps reserve. A new research laboratory in Washington on the lines recommended by Thomas A. Edison and his associates on the scientific advisory board is provided for to the amount of $1,500,000.

In order to expedite the construction of ships a bonus of 20 per cent. is provided for in the amount allowed for the building program. The allowance for the Washington gun factory is expected to double its capacity. A shell factory, to cost not to exceed $1,411,222, is authorized, and there is appropriated for it this year $705,611.

The total amount carried by the bill for this year's construction, under the program authorized, is $141,726,590, and the whole authorization is $188,180,576, leaving for future appropriation $477,454,416. The total amount carried by the bill is $315,826,845.

The Senate concluded the debate on the building program today by discussing and adopting an amendment offered by Senator Cummins, doubling the present two weeks' vacation given to navy yard, gun foundry, arsenal, and ordnance employes. A determined effort was made by Pacific Coast Senators to amend the bill to require that three battleships be built in those waters. Senator Phelan in discussing this matter talked about the danger of hostilities with Japan. He said there were 90,000 Japanese in Hawaii, and the Japanese Government regarded them as their nationals entitled to the protection of the home Government.

Japan, Senator Phelan said, might be expected to strike without warning, just as she did at Port Arthur, whenever it was deemed necessary to protect the alleged rights of these people. He reproached his colleagues for working up a preparedness sentiment and then using it all on the Atlantic Coast.

"You hang up all your arms on the Atlantic seaboard when the greater danger, and the more imminent danger, is on the Pacific," he declared. "Japan has an alliance offensive and defensive with England, and England has immense possessions in the north of us, and there are 65,000 able-bodied Japanese veterans in California. We should have a frontal and a rear attack to meet at the same time. You can't get the fleet through the Panama Canal quick enough or move the troops from the border fast enough. Our Pacific coast is undefended."

The amendment to have three battleships built on the Pacific Coast was lost by a vote of 17 to 48.

Woolley Quits as Director of Mint.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that Robert W. Woolley had resigned as Director of the Mint, to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Committee. This action followed a protest against Mr. Woolley holding both positions.

CALLS QUIGLEY MAIL THIEF.

Benson Denies Share in Looting Wagon of $808,000.

Thomas Benson, who with his brother-in-law, Louis Winkler, is on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court for stealing four registered mail pouches containing property worth $808,000, resumed the witness chair yesterday. He admitted that he had knowledge of the crime, but denied participation in it.

He said the real thief was Edward J. Quigley, who turned State's evidence.

Under cross-examination Benson admitted having plotted to escape from the Tombs. He had made a rope of the bed clothing in his cell to aid him in getting over the wall after reaching the prison yard. He knew he could get out of his cell, because he had made a wooden key that fitted the lock and succeeded in having an impression made of this key and a metal one made by a locksmith.

Asked if he had made the key that was used in unlocking the mail wagon, he replied that he had not and knew nothing about it.

The trial will be resumed this afternoon.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

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GEORGE A. HURD, President

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CHINA and GLASS for CLUBS and YACHTS

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Columbia Quartette Records—An Inspiration

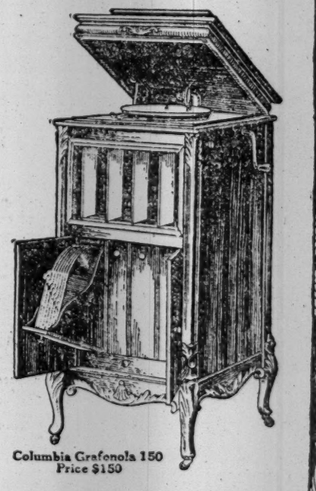
COLUMBIA male quartette records bring out the harmony of four voices with superb artistic effect.

Marvelous voice-blending, splendid balance and truly inspired interpretation give these records a quality of *life* that is thrilling. Here are a few fine examples of Columbia quartette recordings:

A1912 10-inch 75c. — AT PARTING. Columbia Stellar Quartette / SING ME TO SLEEP. Columbia Stellar Quartette

A1942 10-inch 75c. — THE BULL DOG. Broadway Quartette / MY LAST CIGAR. Broadway Quartette

A1891 10-inch 75c. — ABSENT. Columbia Stellar Quartette / CROSSING THE BAR. Columbia Mixed Quartette



Columbia Grafonola 150 Price $150

Hear these records—then listen to some Columbia instrumental trio records, or records of band and orchestral music. (Your dealer will gladly play them for you.) You will need nothing else to convince you and prove that Columbia Records are records of *life*—mirrors of truth—*reality!*

Look for the double music-note trade-mark—be *sure* you get Columbia Records!

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month. Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. This advertisement was dictated to the Linguaphone.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 103 Park Row.
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B.
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'dway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Broadway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 40th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2168 Broadway.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Ave.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
I. Zlon, Inc., 2598 Broadway.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 42d St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3rd Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1112 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 501 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 789 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway.
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway.

BROOKLYN (Cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Halm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2755 Atlantic Ave.
G. Rebson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarekin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 402 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolnes Music Co., 103A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave
Bartelay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 47th Sts.

RADICAL CLEARANCE OF SUMMER FASHIONS

Embracing—without reserve—our most luxurious styles—now in the height of their season

SUMMER FROCKS—of Dimity—Batiste—Net—Voile—Crepe & Linen—at $15, $25, $35

$45 to $145 SILK & CLOTH DRESSES—$25, 38, 58
For Street and Afternoon wear.

$65 to $145 DAY & EVENING WRAPS—$38, $55
Beautiful styles; of taffeta, charmeuse and crepe meteor; many of which are enhanced by touches of embroidery or richly lined with chiffon.

$45 to $85 CLOTH STREET SUITS—$18
A good selection of tailored and demi-tailored effects.

$75 to $150 SILK & CLOTH SUITS—$28
For Calling and Informal occasions—

$35 & $45 TAILORED LINEN SUITS—$15
Desirable models—in broken sizes, for prompt closing.

$45 to $65 STREET & SPORTS COATS—$22, $32

Beautiful Garden Hats, $10 and $18

$25 to $30 Tailored Hats, to close at $6

Limited selections of smart styles, many of which are exact reproductions of the season's imported models.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Clearance Sale of Our Entire Stock of

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

Formerly up to $30.00

$21.00

Checks, Plaids, Pencil Stripes and Mixtures.
Two, three and four button styles.
Some Skeleton Lined.
Others Half or Quarter Lined.
Sizes from 34 to 46.

No charge for alterations.

Closing Out MEN'S STRAW HATS

$2.00 Hats..... $1.25
$3.00 and $4.00 Hats..... $2.25

Fourth Floor.

A New Industrial City

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"Zones" For Factories

Under the new city zoning plan the only places in which you can locate your new factory—with one exception—are sections already congested, where values are high, or in entirely vacant districts without any facilities or improvements. The exception is Degnon Terminal. No matter what zones and restrictions the city may make for factories, Degnon Terminal will continue to offer lowest charges for rent, power, insurance, labor and trucking.

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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

GEN. PERSHING SAYS:

"SEND CANDY TO YOUR BOY AT THE BORDER"

Camped in a sun-baked, dusty, cactus country, your boy will get a lot of comfort out of a token from home. General Pershing is quoted as voting emphatically in favor of a package of pure, wholesome candy.

We have gotten up a special 3-lb. "National Guard Package," containing 1-lb. tin of Lemon Drops, 1-lb. tin of Assorted Sticks and 1-lb. tin of Chocolates, each piece wrapped in waxed paper and foil, and we are sending them down, prepaid, for $2.00.

These candies are absolutely protected from dust or moisture and will reach your boy as fresh as when they left our factory. We have served the United States Government with candy for years and know what soldiers need.

Just send us the letter of his company, the number of his regiment and $2.00, either by postal or cash, plus, preferably, a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

Ridley's
ESTABLISHED 1806.
345-349 WEST 40TH STREET.
Formerly Cor. Chambers & Hudson Streets.
The Old Chambers Street Candy Manufactory

TRUE!
—every word of it"

"I *know* it is, because I have tried it! "If you are suffering—as I did—with a skin-trouble that itches and burns like mad, and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me *instant* relief and soon cleared away the eruption. My doctor prescribed it.

"Why don't *you* try Resinol?"

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 42-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember! Get—*

Resinol
for that skin trouble

(RUBINAT) LLORACH
Natural Aperient Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris
Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists
Look for the Yellow Label
LUYTIES BROTHERS
New York
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

SECOND-HAND CARS.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ELKUS IS NOMINATED AS ENVOY TO TURKEY

New York Lawyer and Social Reformer Will Succeed Henry Morgenthau.

HIS ACTIVE CAREER HERE

Fought Bankruptcy Frauds and Projected Beneficent Laws for Factory Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The long-expected nomination of Abram I. Elkus of New York to be Ambassador to Turkey was sent to the Senate by President Wilson today. The President's decision to appoint Mr. Elkus to this post, which is specially important now, was made some time ago. Mr. Elkus will succeed Henry Morgenthau of New York, who resigned to take an active part in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Elkus was at one time under consideration for appointment as United States Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Elkus Reticent.

Abram I. Elkus was found busy at work in his new law office at 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon. He had just received the news that President Wilson would send in his nomination as Ambassador to Turkey.

"You will have to wait a while before I give you an interview on affairs in Turkey," he said. "I must find out about them first. For the present I have a man's size task in getting ready for my new work."

Mr. Elkus will sail in about six weeks following his confirmation.

The new Ambassador-designate was indorsed by Henry Morgenthau, the retiring Ambassador, who came home to manage the financial end of President Wilson's campaign for re-election.

PHOTO © PIRIE MACDONALD
ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Nominated Ambassador to Turkey.

Born and Educated Here.

Mr. Elkus, a lawyer and social reformer, was born in New York City Aug. 6, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, University of the City of New York, and studied law at Columbia University. Admitted to the bar in 1888, in 1896 he became a member of the firm of James, Schnell & Elkus, of which he later became the senior member, the name of the firm changing to Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer. He has practiced law in almost every branch and in addition has devoted much time to social betterment work. He is an independent Democrat in politics and supported President Wilson strongly in the campaign of 1912.

A noteworthy achievement of Mr. Elkus was in connection with his work as special United States Attorney in the prosecution of bankruptcy frauds in which he established the precedent that perjury in bankruptcy proceedings is punishable summarily as contempt.

As counsel for the Merchants' Association Mr. Elkus did much work in promoting legislation for commercial welfare through establishing uniform laws controlling sales and warehousing of merchandise. As counsel for many mercantile concerns in New York he has been engaged in litigation involving many millions in property.

Mr. Elkus is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund and is one of the directors of the trade school maintained by the fund in New York. He is an official of the Hebrew Training School for Girls, which trains young women to make their own living. He took a deep interest in the work of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, appointed by the Legislature of 1911, of which he was counsel. The commission investigated working conditions, especially as affecting women and children, in all parts of the State. In 1912 it presented a report and thirty-five bills, known as the factory laws. These measures revolutionized conditions affecting danger from fire and conditions under which women and children worked. They were drafted by Mr. Elkus. They have frequently served as a model for other States in the enactment of laws mitigating the evils of child labor, undue work for women, and protection from fire.

Has Held Public Posts.

In 1911 Mr. Elkus was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1912 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Elkus is the author of a standard treatise on "Secret Liens and Reputed Ownership." He is a member of the American, State and City Bar Associations, a director of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Lotos, Harmonic, and Lawyers' Clubs. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from St. Lawrence University. In 1896 he married Miss Gertrude R. Hess of New York. They have three children—Ethel J., Katherine, and James Hess Elkus.

Mr. Elkus is Chairman of the Court House Commission and a member of the Commission on Heights of Buildings named by Borough President George McAneny. He had charge of the Tariff Exhibits Committee in 1912 and was active in the pre-nomination campaign for Woodrow Wilson. He was one of the New York delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912 to vote for Wilson's nomination from the start.

NO WARSHIPS TO TURKEY.

Report of Friction from Washington Is Discredited Here.

The report from Washington yesterday that the United States would send warships to Turkey because the Ottomans had shown an unwillingness to make amends for alleged insults to this country was discredited yesterday by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

It was said that in the first place nothing had happened recently to cause any friction between Constantinople and Washington, that relations between the two countries were friendly, and, in the second place, that with the Dardanelles and the coasts of Smyrna and Palestine under blockade and mined, the United States could not get warships anywhere near Constantinople if it wanted to. Persons in a position to know said that the new Ambassador, Abram I. Elkus, would not face any such crisis as the dispatch from Washington might indicate.

It is reported that the most discussed event from a diplomatic standpoint at issue between the United States and Turkey was the seizure of archives from the French Embassy at Beirut, which was under American protection. It was pointed out that this was no justification for the United States taking warlike measures because its representation of French interests was merely unofficial and the seizure of the archives was an offense to the French Government and not to the American Government. The situation is said to be analogous to that which would exist in case of war between Mexico and the United States if Carranza were to seize archives from the American Embassy in Mexico City, which would be under the protection of England. This, it was pointed out, would not give a casus belli to Great Britain.

It was said in New York yesterday that the report from Washington probably grew out of a protest made to the Department of State by an Armenian, who allaged that the Turkish prosecutions of Armenians involved the fate of American missionaries. There is no record of American missionaries having been killed in Armenia or other parts of Turkey by Ottoman troops, and it is said on good authority that the American missionary schools in Turkey have been little interfered with.

It was admitted that there have been causes of friction because of the treatment by the Turks of nationals of the Allies, who are represented by the American Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople, but it is not customary for the neutrals representing belligerents to do more than use moral suasion, it was said. It was not believed that this moral suasion contemplated the sending of battleships to Turkey.

The report from Washington that a United States Consular agent at Damascus had been seized by the Turks was denied by those in a position to know.

PLANS FOR NEW AIR CORPS.

How Aviators May Gain Commissions in Army Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A detailed plan to put into effect the Aerial Reserve Corps of the army, which President Wilson authorized, was submitted to the army authorities today by the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America, headed by Alan R. Hawley and Governor Henry Woodhouse. Others in the party were Major Hartman, U. S. A., and G. Douglas Waldrop. Calls were made at the White House, the War and Navy Departments, and at the Capitol.

The Aerial Reserve Corps has two distinct purposes, to make up the deficiency in the personnel needed to organize the twelve aero squadrons of the National Guard; to provide a method to enlist the sportsmen, business men and other civilian aviators in a reserve where their training is continued under the direction of the regular army, so that they will be available in case of emergency.

The candidates for this corps are to be selected from volunteers holding the recognized aviation pilot certificate, the candidates to pass the physical examinations imposed by the army. Upon passing the physical examination the candidates will be sent to one of the training camps for additional training with army aeroplanes, which continues until they pass the junior military aviator tests. Upon passing these tests they will receive the commission of First Lieutenant and $500, which represents the cost of obtaining the pilot certificate.

While the shortage of regulars lasts the members of the Aerial Reserve Corps will be continued in active service, receiving the pay of First Lieutenant plus the increase allowed to officers who fly.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS A CHILD LABOR LAW

Makes a Personal Visit to the Capitol to Impress His Views on Senate Leaders.

URGES THE PENDING BILL

Bases His Request on the Measure's Merits as Well as Political Expediency.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson made a personal visit to the Capitol today to emphasize his desire that a child labor law be put on the statute books at the present session of Congress. To Senate leaders, whom he summoned to a series of conferences in the President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber, he insisted that the Child Labor bill passed by the House should be made a part of the legislative program to be put through the Senate before adjournment.

Determined opposition by Southern Senators forced out of the imperative program drawn up by the Democratic caucus last Saturday the House bill which would prevent shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured wholly or in part by children. The bill was left in a secondary position, to be considered only if time remained after other measures regarded as more urgent had been disposed of. The President had been told that an effort to force its passage would mean a serious party revolt.

Whether the President's visit accomplished anything more than to bring his own position in the matter emphatically to the front was not apparent tonight. So far as could be learned the Democratic Steering Committee contemplated no change in the caucus program, and no call had been issued for another caucus to consider Mr. Wilson's request.

The President's arrival at the Capitol was entirely unheralded. Accompanied only by two Secret Service men he went directly to the President's room and sent for Senator Kern, the majority leader. He later discussed the subject with Vice President Marshall, Senators Martin, Williams, James, and Owen of the Democratic Steering Committee, and Senators Simmons and Hughes. Senators Martin, Williams, and Simmons are among those inclined to favor postponement of action on the Child Labor bill until next December.

Those who saw the President were reticent about the conference. Senator Kern said that the discussion was nothing to get excited about, and so far as he knew the President's visit would not necessitate any delay in the contemplated adjournment of Congress.

Some Senators who favor early action on the bill said that they believed there should be another caucus. Others betrayed some resentment at the President's request, pointing out that the Senate already had compromised with the White House on the legislative program, the caucus last week agreeing to delay action on the Immigration bill, which Mr. Wilson opposes, but which has the support of a majority of the Democratic Senators.

The President is said to have called attention today to the fact that the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Party platforms all contained planks favoring immediate enactment of child labor legislation. His insistence is said to have been based not only on the merits of the bill, but also in his belief that its passage is a matter of political expediency, in view of the declaration of the Democratic platform.

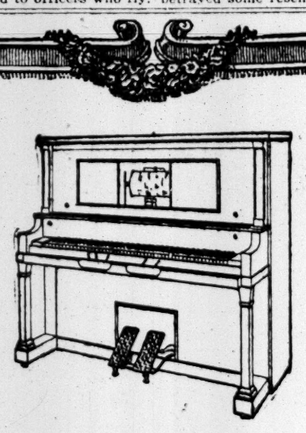
The President also is anxious that the House bill providing a system of workmen's compensation for Federal employes be put through at this session, and it is understood that measure was discussed at the conferences today. Senate leaders are said to have assured him that it was one of the measures which they expected to reach before adjournment.

Hamlin to Stay on Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will be renominated for that post when his term expires next month. Administration officials allowed this to become known today by way of denial of reports that Secretary McAdoo would quit the Cabinet to take Governor Hamlin's place. Mr. Hamlin will be renominated for a ten-year term.

To Exempt Teutons from Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative James of Michigan today introduced resolutions directing the Secretary of State to undertake the negotiation of treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary to exempt former subjects of those countries who have become American citizens from liability for service in the German and Austrian armies and navies.



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Author of "The Rainbow Trail," etc.
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"Mr. Grey probably has never done anything better than the present story, which furnishes an excellent picture of life in the West of a half century ago, and readers will agree there is plenty of action throughout the volume."—*Pittsburgh Press.*

"Nobody surpasses Zane Grey in the writing of thrilling early West romances, and 'The Border Legion', his latest work of this order, keeps well to the mark."—*Chicago Herald.*

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WANTS A PAPER INQUIRY.

Mann Proposes a Hunt for Cause of High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate the prevailing high prices of print paper, and conditions in the wood pulp and paper industry, is sought in a resolution introduced today by Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader.

Mr. Mann said that he would endeavor to get an early report on the resolution in order that the House and the country may be informed regarding the cause of the marked increase in the price of print paper. His resolution provides specifically that the committee shall investigate and report whether any combination in restraint of trade is responsible for present conditions. The Mann resolution, which was referred to the Committe on Rules, reads:

"Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the supply and production of pulp wood, wood pulp, and print paper, and other articles entering into the production of paper of any kind and especially insofar as the same are, or may be claimed to be, affected by any combination or conspiracy, to control, regulate, monopolize, or restrain interstate or foreign commerce or trade in the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, or sale of pulp wood, wood pulp, or paper pulp, or paper of any kind, or any of the products of paper; and also to inquire as to the causes of the recent marked increase in the prices of pulp and of print and other papers and whether the present prices are controlled in whole or in part by any combinations of persons or corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the production of such articles in foreign countries, and if so, inquire into the organization, conduct, methods, and practices of such persons or corporations.

"Such select committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit at Washington or elsewhere, during the sessions of the House and during any recess or between the sessions of this Congress, and shall have power to subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath and to send for and obtain records, papers, and all other evidence that may be necessary to make the inquiries, herein directed to be made, full and complete, and the Speaker shall have authority to sign and the clerk to attest subpoenas during the recess of Congress."

ARMENIAN "RELIEF DAY."

House Requires President to Designate Time for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House unanimously adopted today a Senate resolution requiring the President "to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of Armenians in the belligerent countries."

Resolutions previously approved have authorized the President to recognize "relief days" for the Jews, Poles, and Syrians, who are destitute in the war zone of Europe.

When Representative Stafford asked if it were customary to request the President to recognize relief fund movements, Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee replied:

"We have conditions existing in the world today that never existed before."

"But Armenia has been a sore spot for years by reason of the massacres similar to those now being perpetrated," said Mr. Stafford.

"I know, but there has never been a time before when 700,000 or 800,000 Armenians were driven out into the desert and were there starving, or living on grass and roots, as they are today."

Representative Murray Hulbert of New York complained that the Government, as yet, had made no provision for the dependent families of men who have enlisted in the National Guard for border duty.

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In other words, the merit of a thing will outlive the money which the transaction involves.

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What a soldier looks for most eagerly is news from home. The New York Times will be sent daily and Sunday to any place on the border and elsewhere for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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ARBITRATION

The Citizens' Committee believes that the questions at issue between The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and their employees should be settled by ARBITRATION.

In a statement, published in The New York Times on June 30th, the Manufacturers' Association declared:

"The one big outstanding issue between the Manufacturers and the Union is—shall the Manufacturers have the right to hire and discharge their employees."

On July 1st, the Union conceded this right without reservation.

On this basis the two parties entered into conference before the Mayor at the City Hall on Tuesday, July 11th.

Yesterday, July 18th, this conference was broken off.

The Union now takes the position that the failure of this conference,—"has conclusively demonstrated that the employers and workers in the cloak and suit industry will never be able to compose their differences without the intervention of an impartial body of men such as a Board of Arbitration."

The Citizens' Committee is in accord with the Union in this demand for ARBITRATION.

Because the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association broke an agreement which had still more than a year to run,

And on the 28th of April declared a lockout involving 60,000 workers.

More than 200,000 human beings are facing hunger in New York City today

And a great industry is at a standstill.

If you agree with the Citizens' Committee that this situation is intolerable and should be terminated through ARBITRATION, write or telegraph your demand for ARBITRATION to

ALLAN ROBINSON, Chairman, 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

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BIG POSSE TO HUNT OYSTER BAY SHARK

Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Guests, and Children Flee from Big Fin.

PHONES TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Scare of Man-Eaters Drives Many Bathers from Waters Along New Jersey Coast.

Many sharks were reported near Long Island and New Jersey beach resorts yesterday, and several from four to nine feet long were killed by the hundreds engaged in hunting down the big fish. Many bathers were driven from the water by the cry of "Shark," and there was at least one escape from what might have been a fatality.

Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, wife of Commodore Blackton, whose estate adjoins that of Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, was in bathing yesterday afternoon with her two children, their nurse, and two guests, Miss Marion Blackton and Miss Gertrude Casey. They were a short distance from the shore, in water about three feet deep, when Mrs. Blackton saw the fin of a ten-foot shark moving slowly parallel to the shore, less than fifty yards from where they stood. She immediately gave the alarm, picked up one of the children, and dashed for the shore, followed by the nurse with the other child. Miss Blackton and Miss Casey also made haste out of the water.

Mrs. Blackton then went to the telephone and told Colonel Roosevelt that there were sharks in the bay. She then called up the village of Cold Spring, where there were more than 100 children on a picnic, and told them of the shark. Many of the children were bathing at the time and were hurriedly brought ashore.

Captain Dan Smith and a posse of experienced shark hunters will scour the bay today in an attempt to capture the shark, which is thought to be the same one seen there on Monday. Sergeant William Dubey, United States Marine Corps, retired, is forming a volunteer party of expert shark hunters in Brooklyn for the purpose of ridding the nearby beach resorts of the big fish which have taken four lives and caused such terror to the bathers. The Sergeant has killed many sharks in all parts of the world, and says the volunteers will use a line and bait the hook with salt pork.

A shark 8½ feet long was caught at East Beach, Watch Hill, R. I., yesterday afternoon by fishermen. It had a big triangular gash in its neck as if done by the propeller of a steamship and was nearly dead. The shark was quickly killed and later its teeth were distributed to the bathers as souvenirs. A four-foot shark was caught yesterday afternoon in the Shrewsbury River near Seabright, N. J.

Bathers at Rye Beach were frightened by the appearance of a school of porpoises, which they mistook for sharks.

A shark, said to be nine feet long, was driven from Baiville Creek, a shallow stream two miles from Oyster Bay, yesterday afternoon by two oystermen. When the shark was within twenty-five feet of the beach Allan Flower fired two barrels of his shotgun and the fish vanished at once, leaving the water stained with blood.

According to a letter sent yesterday by Governor Fielder to John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Paterson, the State of New Jersey is too poor at this time to pay bounties for the killing of sharks along its coast.

COURT BARS BINET TEST.

Justice Goff Says It Is Useless to Standardize the Mind.

The Binet test as a means of determining mental incapacity was rejected yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff in refusing to commit a feebleminded girl now an inmate of the Magdalen Home to a custodial institution. Commenting on the test the court said: "Were these tests applied to the questions of lawyers and answers of witnesses in our courts of law, what a fertile field for the psychologist in experimentation might be found there!

"All criteria of mental incapacity are artificial," Justice Goff added, "and the deductions therefrom must necessarily lack verity and be to a great extent founded on conjecture."

The court was confronted with a puzzling question on the application by the parents of Esther Meyer, 21 years old, who asked that she be committed to their care, while the management of the Magdelen Home, to which she was sent, believed she should be sent to an institution for the feebleminded. Justice Goff denied both applications, and as a result the girl will stay where she is.

The Binet test, which is generally regarded as the standard and is in use at the Clearing House for Mental Defectives attached to the Post Graduate Hospital, was relied upon by the Magdalen Home authorities in their application, but Justice Goff said that after hearing all the testimony and examining and questioning the young woman he could not determine that she was so feebleminded as to require commitment to a custodial institution, and at the same time the court said that her conduct had been such that she should not be liberated.

The testimony showed that the young woman attended school until she was 16, by which time she had attained a grade which ordinarily was attained by a child of 9 years. The court said that this was not a certain test of mental incapacity because "the estimation of the classroom is not always a safe criterion of actual merit.

"Standardizing the mind," Justice Goff stated, "is as futile as standardizing electricity and the votaries of science or pseudo-science in their enthusiasm are liable to confound theory with hypothesis and to reach conclusions that will accord with their prepossession. The law, however, is made by men to apply to the human concrete, and while it welcomes and avails of the knowledge of science it holds fast to proven fact."

Montclair Under Commission Rule.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—The municipal government of Montclair was changed at noon today to the commission form, under the management of five Commissioners. Louis F. Dodd was chosen Mayor by the board. The administration of the town was divided into departments under the following heads: Revenue and Finance, Charles G. Phillips; Street and Public Improvements, E. M. Harrison; Water Supply, Franchise and Public Parks, J. C. Barclay; Public Safety, John Picken; Board of School, Estimate, Messrs. Phillips and Barclay. All employes of the town were re-engaged at their former salaries.

COMMUTERS REBEL.

Too Much Showing of Tickets for Their Comfort, They Assert.

Commuters on the Long Island Railroad are complaining loudly because the conductors of that system require them to show their commutation tickets oftener than they think is necessary in the course of their daily trips to and from New York. It doesn't matter whether a commuter is in the middle of a newspaper, conversation or game of cards.

"Tickets!" shouts the conductor, and all hands dive into pockets.

Such interruptions were not regarded seriously when the order of the railroad went into effect several months ago requiring its conductors to work their trains over and over again so as to be sure that no ticket juggler worked his scheme successfully. However, as the practice has continued, the patience of the commuters has been sorely tried, and they now want to know how long this extra vigilance is going to last, and what the railroad purposes doing for their relief.

An elderly commuter, who called yesterday at THE TIMES offices, explained that he had been commuting between New York and Patchogue for three months. He said he was required to show his ticket four times in the course of each trip, once at the Pennsylvania Station, a second time between New York and Jamaica, a third time between Jamaica and Babylon and a fourth between Babylon and Patchogue. The distance is only 56.2 miles.

"I don't believe the Long Island Railroad has a right to make me show my ticket so many times," said this commuter. "When I have once shown it to the conductor after leaving the Pennsylvania Station that ought to be sufficient. If a conductor has a right to interrupt me when I'm reading a newspaper and make me fumble about in my pockets for my ticket, it would appear that he also might have a right to compel me to turn four somersaults in the middle of the aisle."

This assertion of his rights was made with much indignation, by the white-haired commuter, who produced his ticket and read on the back of it certain specifications providing that a conductor could procure the signature of the holder. He said he believed he could require the conductor to obtain his signature on calling for the ticket, and said he might hold conductors to this requirement hereafter. He said he knew many other commuters who were greatly annoyed by the practice.

Another commuter, living at Massapequa, also complained that he had to show his ticket four times en route to his home and three times on the way to New York. When he is traveling toward Massapequa he must produce his ticket first at the Pennsylvania Station, then before arriving at Jamaica, a third time after leaving Jamaica, and a fourth time between Merrick and Massapequa. The distance is 31 miles.

"That's carrying it too far," said the commuter.

"If all commuters were honest," said General Passenger Agent Howard M. Smith, "we wouldn't have to work the trains so often, and if it were made a misdemeanor for scalpers to use commutation tickets to swindle the railroad I think it still would be unnecessary to require that tickets be shown more than once."

The commuters living in New Jersey are apparently more trustworthy than those having homes on Long Island, according to inquiries made among them, because none could be found, traveling over the Erie, Lackawanna, or New Jersey Central Railroads who complained of having to show his ticket more than once.

EXPECT ENO DECISION TODAY

Stanchfield Objects When Opposition Lawyer Laughs.

The summing up of counsel yesterday in the Amos F. Eno will contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury was enlivened by an appeal by John B. Stanchfield, chief trial counsel for the contestants, to the Surrogate because of what he regarded as objectionable conduct by Austen G. Fox, counsel for the executors, while Mr. Stanchfield was addressing the jury. He complained that Mr. Fox was not only laughing at him, but was talking in such loud tones to associate counsel that his remarks could be heard by the jury.

Surrogate Cohalan asked the jurymen if they could hear what Mr. Fox said, and one of them replied that he could. The Surrogate then directed that Mr. Fox take a seat away from the jury and directed the stenographer to note on the minutes that if Mr. Fox continued after the warning, he would be excluded from the room.

Mr. Stanchfield criticised Lucius H. Beers, a Columbia graduate and one of the two executors, because he said that while Mr. Eno believed that he had only $8,000,000 of property, and made specific bequests of $7,700,000, which would leave a residue of only about $250,000 to Columbia, Mr. Beers knew that the residuary bequest would amount to $4,000,000 or $8,000,000.

He said the relatives had been irreparably injured by the act of John E. Merz, clerk in Mr. Beers's law office, who burned with the Eno papers the evidence that would show the relations between the dead man and his next of kin.

Mr. Fox, for the executors, said the interest of the contestants in Mr. Eno was "more a matter of the pocket than of the heart," and that he made the will offered for probate "because he desired to do something else than fill the already bulging pockets of his relatives."

Amos Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot and nearly all the other contestants were in court during the day. Surrogate Cohalan will charge the jury this morning and a decision in the case is expected before tonight.

PREDICTS THE TROPICS HERE

With Monkeys, Parrots, and Alligators if Gulf Stream Wanders More

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Coney Island will soon be a second Palm Beach, Central Park and Bronx Park will be full of chattering monkeys and parrots not shut up in cages, and New Yorkers may soon go fishing for tarpon in New York Bay, according to Father Francis Odenbach, a Jesuit scientist of St. Ignatius College, and Dr. Joseph K. Breitenbecher of Western Reserve University. They point to the press dispatches as indicating that the Gulf Stream has so far forgotten itself as to wander off its course and bring schools of man-eating sharks to prey upon the bathers at New Jersey shore resorts.

Father Odenbach considers it improbable that the Gulf Stream will remain out of its course, but if it should, he says, the northern Atlantic Coast would become tropical. The stream, he pointed out, would be the abiding place of tropical fish. He attributed the visitation of sharks on the Jersey coast to the wandering of the Gulf Stream.

If the Gulf Stream by any chance should continue its wandering the scientist predicted that shark fishing would become a favorite sport of New Yorkers, and alligators in time might disport themselves at Coney Island.

CARROLL ASSAILS WHITMAN.

Labor Leader Deplores the Dismissal of State Employes.

BINGHAMTON, July 18.—Thomas J. Carroll of New York, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State, in his annual report read today at the State Convention of the organization censured the action of Governor Whitman and the Legislative Finance Committees in cutting down the budget for 1916 and dispensing with the services of between forty and fifty employes of the State Department of Labor.

The report asserts that the cutting was done by the Governor without consulting the Advisory Council of the Industrial Commission. (The action, the report asserts, not only throws out of employment experienced men in their respective lines as inspectors, but lessened the means of safeguarding workers throughout the State.

Revenue Violators to Plead Guilty.

Fifty of the seventy-odd tobacco manufacturers indicted recently for failing to put revenue stamps on their products will plead guilty before Judge Howe of the Federal District Court this morning, under arrangements made by Former Federal Prosecutors Carl E. Whitney and Claude E. Thompson, with the consent of the authorities at Washington.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL QUICKLY DISMISSED

Court Affirms Death Sentence Without Waiting to Hear the Crown's Side.

LAWYER TALKS OF REPRIEVE

Last Loophole of Condemned Man Lies in Certificate Taking Case to House of Lords.

LONDON, July 18.—Without hearing the attorneys for the Crown, the Court of Criminal Appeal today dismissed Sir Roger Casement's appeal from the verdict of the lower court, which found him guilty of treason, for which Viscount Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, sentenced him to death.

For a day and a half Alexander Sullivan, Sir Roger's counsel, argued before the court, quoting many authorities in favor of his contention that the offense of treason depended on whether the accused person dwelt under the protection of the King, and that the crime could not be committed without the realm. He abandoned his other points in regard to the Lord Chief Justice's definition of the offense.

As soon as Mr. Sullivan had concluded his argument the court retired to consider whether the attorneys for the Crown would be called on to reply. It soon decided to the contrary, which indicated that the appeal had gone against Sir Roger, who was present during the argument and when judgment was given.

A further appeal, to the House of Lords, is possible only if the Attorney General gives a certificate that the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal involves a point of law so exceptionally important that it is desirable in the public interest that a still higher court should deal with it. This has been done only twice since the Court of Criminal Appeal was established eight years ago.

Justice Darling, in delivering the judgment, expressed the indebtedness of the court to Mr. Sullivan for his well-considered and well-delivered arguments, as the Justice characterized them, adding that they were worthy of the best traditions of the King's courts, but he declared that they had been answered by the attorneys of the Crown at the first trial.

Michael Francis Doyle, a Philadelphia attorney of counsel for Sir Roger, expressed the opinion today that it was improbable the Attorney General would certify the case for appeal to the House of Lords, as the appeal court did not consider it necessary to hear argument for the Government. Powerful influences were working for a reprieve, the attorney said, and there were strong hopes of one being granted.

RECRUITS ON PARADE.

Sixth Business Men's Regiment Is Reviewed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 18.—The result of a week's intensive military instruction at the training camp here was demonstrated on the post parade grounds today when the Sixth Business Men's Regiment was put on show in a regimental parade. Nearly 1,500 men, who a week ago were soft from steam-heated apartments and office work, executed the difficult movements of the parade with military precision.

In absolutely straight lines the twelve companies passed in review before Captain Welles, the regimental commander, to music by the artillery band. The regular officers who were watching the parade were greatly pleased with the appearance of the men.

The parade came after a hard drill in the morning, which lasted four hours, and throughout which the men carried the thirty-seven-pound army packs, and after an afternoon of drill and gallery practice.

The Sixth and Seventh Regiments, the senior organizations, will get into battalion formation tomorrow. They have been preparing for it by drilling in firing and rushing for hours at a time on the parade grounds.

G and H Companies of the Fourth Regiment, which is composed of juniors, will go on a practice hike to Ausable Forks on Saturday. They will be gone Saturday and Sunday and manoeuvres will be held both days.

Colonel Roosevelt is expected at Elizabethtown, about seventy miles from here, on Saturday. His sons, Kermit and Archie, and one of his nephews are in the camp. Archie Roosevelt is acting as First Sergeant in Company H of the Fourth Regiment.

J. F. Blackman of Cambridge, Mass., had his rifle barrel split while he was firing on the range today. It was the first accident that has occurred here. Bursting gun barrels are not infrequent occurrences in the regular army, the officers says. Blackman was not injured.

ACTRESS, LONG ILL, SUICIDE.

"Blue Cloud," Granddaughter of Indian Chief, Inhales Gas.

Mrs. Mae Linnie Taylor, an actress, 30 years old, whose grandfather was Blue Cloud, a war Chief of the Cherokees, and whose father was Colonel R. Clay Crawford, commander of a negro regiment in the civil war, was found dead yesterday, a suicide by gas, in her rooms, 247 West Thirty-eighth Street. Her husband, Ralph Taylor, who said he was a nephew of the late Robert L. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee for eight years, found in the room a letter written by his wife, in which she told of the depressing effect of a long illness and begged forgiveness for her act.

Mrs. Taylor had long played in a one-act piece called "A Child of the Prairie." She met Taylor fourteen years ago, when he was with the 101 Ranch Show, and they were married in Georgia.

Taylor had left yesterday for the Polyclinic Hospital, where he is employed, when Mrs. Minnie Cooper, who conducts the rooming house, detected gas. The door to Mrs. Taylor's room was forced by Patrolman Warren of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and the actress was found dead in bed, with gas escaping from a tube beside her.

Mrs. Taylor played under the name of Blue Cloud. She had recently been under treatment in a hospital.

KILLED AS AUTO OVERTURNS

Bland Dies and Rosenberg Is Hurt in Ulster County Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—August Bland, a cigar salesman of New York City, was killed, and Jack Rosenberg, also of New York, seriously injured, this afternoon, when an automobile in which they were riding overturned on a sharp curve at West Park, Ulster County.

M. E. Frank, owner of the car, who was driving, and Jacob Weinberg escaped with slight bruises. The party was returning to New York after spending the week-end at Big Indian, N. Y.

Appeal for Destitute Family.

A very pitiful case has just been brought to the attention of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery. Last week a painter died after a few days' illness of pneumonia and left his widow with three little children to care for, the eldest 7. The fourth child is expected in a few weeks, and the family is destitute. The rent is due, and aid is needed at once. It may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association.

CASTRO MAY ENTER, WASHINGTON RULES

Venezuelan and Wife Will Leave Ellis Island and Sail for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Freedom to enter the United States, once denied, was granted tonight to ex-President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela and his wife by order of Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department. He overruled the decision of the special board of immigration officials at New York denying them admission. Under the Secretary's ruling the Castros are free to go to Porto Rico as they had planned, or to remain indefinitely in the United States.

A telegram ordering immediate release of General and Mrs. Castro, who have been held on Ellis Island since their arrival Saturday from Trinidad, was sent tonight to Immigration Commissioner Howe.

In explaining his ruling, Secretary Wilson said that when Castro attempted to enter the United States in 1913 from France he refused to answer questions regarding his alleged complicity in the murder of General Paredes, a political opponent in Venezuela, and was excluded on the ground that he was implicated in a crime involving moral turpitude. At the hearing last Sunday at Ellis Island, however, he answered all questions asked, denying guilt in connection with General Paredes's death.

Word was received late last night at Ellis Island from the Department of Labor at Washington notifying the immigration officials that Secretary of Labor Wilson had ordered the release of General Cipriano Castro and his wife. As the bureau was officially closed when the message arrived, the ex-President of Venezuela and his wife remained on the island for the night.

On the arrival of Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl this morning they will be officially released, and will come to New York to remain at the Hotel Savoy until Saturday, when they expect to sail for Porto Rico.

"It is only what I expected," said General Castro, when told of the order for his release. "It is just one more example of American justice and fair play."

In answer to a question about Mexico, he said:

"It is more than eight years since I was mixed up in the politics of Venezuela, and much more than that in other countries. But I sincerely believe that neither to Mexico nor to the United States will it be profitable to enter war. The watchful waiting policy of President Wilson is, I think, a good one."

SEES HOPE FOR IRELAND.

Cardinal O'Connell Tells A. O. H. England Is Waking Up.

BOSTON, July 18.—Irish freedom was the keynote of the addresses at the opening sessions of the biennial conference of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today. At the conclusion of the mass at the cathedral, which was attended by 1,500 persons, Cardinal O'Connell in an address said: "The world is waking up, and even the children of the very race that for three centuries has brutally crushed the finest, the flower of any race on earth, are opening their eyes. The democracy of England will finally pay the debt of Ireland."

Mayor Curley, speaking to the delegates at a meeting later in the day, was applauded loudly when he characterized the Irish people "as a people that have suffered persecution and oppression for seven centuries, and who still have life and courage and determination and spirit enough in this century to strike a blow for independence of Ireland."

Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly of Pawtucket, R. I., National President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, waving a flag of the Irish Republic, exclaimed: "We shall, please God, at this convention do great things for Ireland. Are we Irish in America going to sit with folded arms while England shoots the bravest and best in the land of our people?"

MOVIE MEN PROTEST TAX.

To Send Delegation to Washington to State Their Views.

A development in the fight the theatre managers are making against the clause in the new Revenue bill that would impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres is a plan under discussion by the moving picture theatre owners to conduct a campaign against the re-election of President Wilson in the event of the passage of the bill with the theatrical clause included. The plan is to present the theatres' side of the case on the screens of the 17,728 movie theatres in the United States.

Ligon Johnson, attorney for the United States Managers' Protective Association, returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to protest in the name of the legitimate theatre managers against the inclusion of the clause. He found that the measure had been divided into three parts, each of which was being studied by a subcommittee.

Senator Johnson of Maine is Chairman of the committee considering the portion that embraces the theatre receipts tax, while Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Kern of Indiana are the other members of the committee. Representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association, the Motion Picture Manufacturers, and the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League will go to Washington tomorrow to present their protest.

FAIL TO SHOW FILM 'PURITY.'

Report Picture Was Officially Banned Denied at Liberty Theatre

A motion picture entitled "Purity," which had been advertised for exhibition at the Liberty Theatre last night, was not shown and there was a well-grounded report that the reason for its withdrawal was the decision of the Commissioner of Licenses that the title was a misnomer. Audrey Munson, whose beauty has made her a popular sculptor's model, acted the principal rôle for the picture, in which she appeared in some of her most famous poses.

A. H. Woods, who has arranged with the Mutual Film Corporation, producers of the film, to exhibit it at the Liberty, denied last night that the postponement was due in any way to official disapproval. It was stated by the management that the delay was due to an unsatisfactory print, and that as soon as a new print had been received from California the picture would be shown.

On the other hand, it was said that License Commissioner Bell or one of his assistants had viewed "Purity" at a private showing and had reached a decision that, as far as the picture was concerned, there was nothing in a name. The Commissioner, it was said, informed the management that if the picture was shown the license of the theatre would be revoked.

STARVES TO DEATH AT SEA.

Stowaway's Body Found in Tunnel of Fruit Ship.

Shortly after the United Fruit Company steamship Calamares docked yesterday her officers found the body of a man in the tunnel in the after end of the ship. He had starved to death, according to Dr. Hadley, the company's physician, who made an examination of his body. In the tunnel, which is about six feet square, were found an empty water bottle and a few crusts of bread, unfit to eat. The man seemed to have been a German about 26 years old, with brown hair, and was about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

The Calamares touched at Port Limon, Havana, and Colon on her way here, and it is thought that he stowed away at one of those ports. There was nothing on the body to identify it, and it was sent to the Morgue.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE WILL VISIT US LATER

Jules Bois Says Actors Will Come When Conditions at Home Are More Favorable.

ARRANGEMENTS WILL GO ON

Players, Anxious for American Tour, Probably Will Wait Until After Peace Is Declared.

Jules Bois, the emissary of the French Government, one of whose missions was to arrange for the coming of the players of the Comédie Française to New York next October, yesterday confirmed the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the plan had been abandoned. M. Bois said it would perhaps be more accurate to say that the visit had been postponed indefinitely, and not abandoned, since eventually, when conditions were more propitious, the organization would surely come. This might possibly be before the end of the war, though it was more probable that it would not take place until after peace had come, he said.

"There were a number of things that conspired to make the visit of the Comédie Française to America at this time impractical," M. Bois said. "In the first place it was decided that the coming Fall, with your Presidential elections, would not be the best time for such a venture, which, while it is not to be considered commercial, still must achieve some degree of financial success.

"Then there were conditions at home that made postponement advisable. As stated in THE TIMES, some of the players are loath to leave France during the war when their loved ones are fighting for their homes and any minute may bring tragic news of death or injury. Many of the younger men are away at the front or have been killed or wounded, and it would be impossible to bring a full company here at this time. Of course that would not do, for those in authority are desirous of having America see the Comédie at its best.

"The Comédie Française is a national institution, and as such it has certain duties to fulfill. It must help keep alive the ideals of the nation by presenting the best in French dramatic literature not only in peace but in time of war as well. In the Franco-Prussian war, during the siege of Paris, the Comédie kept open, and plays have been presented regularly during the present conflict. If enough players were brought here at this time to do justice to the prestige of the institution it would necessitate the closing of the Paris playhouse, which would thus fail in the fulfillment of one of its important duties.

"But please impress upon the public," M. Bois continued, "that eventually the Comédie Française will come and that a great many of the players are anxious to do so. They have come much in contact socially with you of America, both in Paris and when they have come as individual artists to America, and they are anxious to show the great esteem in which they hold you. This desire is reflected by the Government, and I have received instructions to continue my work of making arrangements for a tour of the company.

"When no definite date can be set it is difficult to do a great deal, for so many of the details must wait upon that knowledge. I have met with fine response since my arrival here, and the success of the venture, had it materialized, was assured. I cannot say when it will come to pass—perhaps before the end of the war, more probably after the war. But of this be certain, the Comédie Française will visit America, as a token of our esteem."

M. Bois has a number of other commissions from his Government, and will remain in the country indefinitely. He has received instructions from Secretary of Fine Arts Dalimier to carry on a campaign to create and heighten interest in America in the French cultural arts. In connection he will give a series of six lectures at Columbia in the Fall, and will collaborate with Lucien Bonheur in the presentation of a series of literary matinées at the new local Théâtre Français.

Universal Film Co. Buys Exchanges.

The Universal Film Company has announced the purchase of the Western exchanges owned by Carl Laemmle, President, and P. A. Powers, Treasurer of the corporation. When the Universal was formed several years ago these men retained and operated their exchanges independently of the corporation. President Laemmle owned exchanges in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, and Chicago, and Mr. Powers owned the Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Albany exchanges. The purchase price is said to have been $1,000,000. A rumor that Mr. Laemmle had disposed of his holdings in the Universal to John D. Spreckels, the California financier, has been denied by Mr. Laemmle.

Four Band Concerts in Parks.

The first of a series of four band concerts to be given by the West Side Municipal Band of the Department of Parks, under the leadership of Gustave D'Aquin, will take place tonight in Colonial Park. The program, which will be made up of popular and classical selections, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the opening and "America" as the closing number, will be repeated Friday night in Washington Square Park, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Battery Park, and Sunday night in Washington Square Park. The concerts will be given under the auspices of the Department of Parks of the Boroughs of Richmond and Manhattan.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In a letter received by Joseph Mandelkern, personal representative of Lydia Lopokova, the dancer told of a visit paid to her by the King and Queen of Spain, who came behind the scenes on the closing night of the engagement of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe recently in Madrid. King Alfonso personally congratulated Mlle. Lopokova, while the Queen held an extended conversation with her. Mlle. Lopokova is now in Paris preparing for her engagement here with the ballet at the Manhattan Opera House in the Fall.

Richard W. Temple has been added to the cast of "Step This Way" at the Astor.

Anna Held will begin rehearsals shortly of the revue in which she will appear the coming season. The work of selecting the chorus will begin tomorrow morning at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Daniel Frohman, before leaving for a fortnight's vacation at Cape Cod, made arrangements for an Actors' Fund Day at "The Stampede," the "Wild West" entertainment to be held next month at Sheepshead Bay.

"An International Marriage," the first photoplay for which Rita Jolivet has acted since she married and became a Countess, will be shown next week at the Strand. "Shall We Forget?" which was to be next week's offering at the Rialto, has been discarded because it was considered unneutral, and "The Marriage of Molly-O" will be shown instead.

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CIVIC ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian Pianist, Soloist at Madison Square Garden.

The Civic Orchestral Society gave its third concert at Madison Square Garden last night. Guiomar Novaes, a young Brazilian pianist, was the soloist. She played the principal part in Grieg's Concerto in A minor. The other numbers were Weber's "Oberon Overture," Liszt's symphonic poem "The Preludes," Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" in the orchestral arrangement of Weingartner, and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

Apparently these concerts are holding the public attention by their excellence, for the audience last night seemed to be fully as large, if not larger, than that of the first night, when 3,600 persons attended, according to official figures.

Last night's concert was equal to the standard already set. Miss Novaes, the soloist, is a young artist who was unusually successful in her first season of piano recitals here last year. She had not, however, been heard here with orchestra before. Her success in this new capacity last night was not as unquestioned as her former one, but other factors besides her playing entered into this, particularly that the piano does not take as gratefully to the acoustics of the Garden as did the violin and the voice, already heard.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Rothwell, the conductor, kept the orchestra whispering the accompaniment most of the time, it was often difficult to hear the soloist. This distracted from the brilliance of the solo part, and it would have required a player of more physical power and vitality than the pianist possesses to overcome the handicap. However, there was considerable beauty in her playing, and the audience was moved to much applause.

The brass choir of the orchestra was heard to advantage in the sonorous passages which close Liszt's "Les Preludes." The same brass was forced to its limit, as were the other instruments, in the end of the "Hall of the Mountain King" movement in the "Peer Gynt" suite by the hysterical pace and demand for volume that Mr. Rothwell made. This was one time, and another was in parts of the "Invitation to the Waltz," when the conductor's generally commendable energy betrayed him a little.

On the whole, though, he did not detract from the very excellent impression these concerts have given of his talents. His accompaniment to the concerto was a particularly good piece of work, as was his conception of the "Ase's Death" movement of the suite, which was finely expressive, but never allowed to lapse into sentimentality.

Rogers Signs a Two-Year Contract.

Will Rogers, the lariat thrower, is a members of Ziegfeld's "Follies," and is the possessor of a two-year contract, signed yesterday, for his appearance in the annual revue during that period. Mr. Rogers's engagement came about quite accidentally. One night last week he dropped into the lobby of the New Amsterdam, where he met Flo Ziegfeld, Jr. The cowboy actor has been appearing in Mr. Ziegfeld's roof show for the last year, and, in jest, the manager dared him to go on that night in the "Follies" unannounced. Rogers took the dare, and every night since then he has been appearing with such success that it was decided yesterday he should become a permanent feature. Until he goes on tour with the "Follies," Rogers will be featured in that revue and in the miniature midnight entertainment on the roof as well.

Troops to Put Down Brazil Revolt.

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Federal Government has sent troops to restore order in the State of Matto Grosso, where, dispatches announce, a regiment of police has revolted against the local authorities.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

IS A DICTATOR TO END IT?

No more lamentable end of the six years of misrule, anarchy, civil war, and destitution in Mexico could be imagined than its lapse into a state of subjection under another dictator. The people of Mexico have been fighting to obtain a free and just Government. The principles back of the prolonged conflict have been just and sound. The revolutionists have sought a real and a fair redress of grievances, and adjustment essential to the establishment of a capable Government. The announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the formation of a coalition of Mexican exiles for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitutionalists, bribing soldiers to lay down their arms, and forming a provisional Government, including the remnant of the cientificos and some of the former adherents of VILLA, is worth noting. The names of LIMANTOUR, VERA ESTANOL, FELIX DIAZ, CALERO, MAGON, and the lesser VASQUEZ GOMEZ, (EMILIO,) are mentioned among the leaders of this cabal.

LIMANTOUR had not been heard of for a long time. He was in Europe when the Madero revolution broke out, and came to this country before the force of that movement against PORFIRIO DIAZ was comprehended here. The amazing communications he then contributed to the newspapers indicated clearly that he expected the overthrow of DIAZ, with whom he had quarreled. He gained nothing, however, from the downfall of the man who had lifted him from obscurity. Associated with LIMANTOUR'S are the names of a few men who individually might perform good service in the reclamation of their country, but in company with others whose aim can only be to re-establish the old bad rule of prosperity for the few and misery for the many they could accomplish no good. The temporary success of this cabal would be the worst thing that could happen for Mexico. No lasting peace could be secured by such an agency. The Mexicans, although they have not yet mastered the secret of self-government, have outgrown the kind of rule they were subjected to for so many years. The cabal Government would not last. It would endeavor to strengthen itself by the old plan of wholesale executions and terrorization, but there would be another revolution in a few months, and anarchy would come again.

Of course, it is not conceivable that the United States Government would give aid to these men intentionally, but it might indirectly aid them by taking any steps to prolong the present very unsatisfactory situation. At present our relations with Mexico are in a state of confusion. We have an armed force on Mexican territory, we are strongly guarding our border from Brownsville to Calexico. The needful thing is to relieve the confusion as quickly as possible. That cannot be done by submitting the only question involved, whether or not CARRANZA has the power and will to suppress the outlawry in Northern Mexico, to a commission which will require months to consider a matter which should be disposed of in a few days. The greater question to us, whether CARRANZA can suppress the bandits, includes also the question which more nearly concerns the Mexicans, whether he is competent to give that country a stable Government and restore peace throughout its territory. If he can do the one, he can do the other. If he cannot suppress the bandits, we must do that work ourselves. We cannot maintain a large army permanently on the border. If he cannot restore order to Mexico, somebody else must do it. So long as order is restored and the country pays its debts, it will not be our business who does it or how it is done.

The everlasting "mañana" of CARRANZA is exasperating, and it has seemed lately that our own Government, through its intimate relations with Mexicans, is getting the "mañana" habit. The appointment of an international commission in the present crisis would surely be putting off till tomorrow what might better be done today. The coalition of exiles and its plans may not amount to much, but now is the time for CARRANZA to keep his promises.

NO PARK PUMP BUILDING.

The decision of Controller PRENDERGAST and President DOWLING of the Board of Aldermen, acting as a special committee of the Board of Estimate, to exclude from Morningside Park the big building which the Water Board intended to use as a pumping station and to report to the full board in favor of placing the pumping machinery in the park underground, indicates that another plan of park encroachment, and one engineered by public officials who might be expected to comprehend the need of park preservation in this great city, has been defeated. The result is even better than we had hoped for, as it seemed for a time as if the only way out would be a compromise on a smaller and less unsightly building. There is scarcely a chance that the Board of Estimate will not accept the decision of the sub-committee.

As a matter of fact, when the aqueduct line was laid out, there should have been no question whatever of placing a pumping station in the park. All public officials and all engineers in the service of the city must appreciate its need of all the park space it has and the necessity of combating all plans, whatever their purpose may be, of encroaching upon any of it. But the Water Board ignored the will of the people to the extent of planning to take away a considerable part of the Morningside surface, and the consequence is that the cost of the aqueduct will be somewhat greater than was intended. Work that has been done must be undone, the extra cost of sinking the pump will be appreciable, and the expense of operating an underground pumping station will be somewhat larger. But the people's policy of park preservation has triumphed, and, wherever the next scheme of park invasion may show itself, we may be sure that city officials will not be connected with it.

THE SUPERFLUOUS SHIPPING BILL

The Administration bill to rescue American shipping from decay is now declared to be perfect. By a happy coincidence the Bureau of Navigation puts out just at this time a statement of the actual condition of the industry. American merchantmen registered for ocean service aggregate 2,100,000 tons, or more than double the total before the war. There were under construction in American yards, on July 1, 385 steel ships of 1,225,784 gross tonnage. That is more than the German maximum of 920,000 in 1914. England has now a larger annual construction, 1,423,335 tons, besides its abnormal naval construction. Under the Ship Registry act of 1914 there have been added to our register 184 vessels of a tonnage but a trifle less than the British construction in the same year. A more robust condition of the industry might be desired, but could not be realized, for every shipyard is crowded with orders, and the shipping masters can hardly count their earnings

This is the condition of the industry which was on the road to ruin, according to the theory of those who constituted themselves its saviors. Unless Government intervened our freights could not be carried, and trade would be destroyed. As a matter of fact, our trade has been carried to such an extent that our credit balance on merchandise foreign trade has exceeded two billions. It would have embarrassed us to produce more, or foreign buyers to buy more. This is nothing less than a world's record of prosperity for this industry.

It is at this juncture that the Shipping bill comes to perfection and approaches enactment. Nobody would have been blamed if the bill had been forgotten, or mislaid. No reward was offered for its discovery, but here it is again, much the worse for wear. It is only a shadow of the truculent proposal to supplant private initiative in the shipping industry by Government intervention. Even within a day or two it has been found necessary to drop entire sections. The proposal to include harbor and river shipping in the regulations for shipping on the ocean and lakes has disappeared entirely. Its omission will hardly restore confidence in the handiwork of those capable of inserting it. The inclusion of Cabinet officers in the proposed Shipping Board has been dropped. It is a great gain to remove the taint of domestic politics, and to prevent to this extent the attaching of an official label to a trade exceptionally subject to foreign friction.

A tip has been taken from the foreign nations which have forbidden the sale of their vessels, and a corresponding prohibition has been inserted in the American bill. No nation in the world which has ships for sale will allow them to be sold, without special arrangement. The entire section providing that these ships shall be regarded as a naval auxiliary reserve, and their crews shall be enrolled as reservists, is dropped. With it goes the pretense that the bill is a preparedness measure. Government operation is now authorized only after a bona fide effort fails to discover private operators. In its original form the bill divided even the Democrats. In its present form it is said that the Democrats will allow it to pass. Should it become law they will hardly point with pride to anything done under it. No forecast indicates the possibility of its passage by the Senate in less than a month, and it would remain for the House to consider amendments. Although no reward was offered for the discovery of the bill, one might well be offered to anybody who would lose it. It would relieve its sponsors of an embarrassment.

There is no sign of any need of such feeble contribution as this bill would lend to the after-the-war situation. The destruction due to the war to date has been 2,536,000 tons. But the British shipyards have launched 1,016 ships, with a tonnage of 2,393,425. In reserve are the German and other ships which have escaped destruction by not leaving port. Mr. ROBERT DOLLAR estimates that the world's total loss of ships until July, 1917, including both normal and war losses, will be 7,958,043 tons, against world construction, 8,295,880. The war's interruption of commerce is a fair offset to the world's normal increase of tonnage. Approximately there will be as many ships existing after another or third year of war as before the war, and it may be that there will be more ships than relaxed trade may require. Before the Government has got ready to begin its efforts to save the situation the efforts of the shipping traders whom the Government so underestimated have accomplished more than the Government even dreamed of doing. It is a demonstration that there are times when it is something like genius to do nothing at all.

AMBASSADOR ELKUS.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, nominated by the President to be Ambassador to Turkey, will be a worthy successor to HENRY MORGENTHAU and OSCAR S. STRAUS, both of whom won distinction by honorable service at that post. The Ambassador of the United States at Constantinople must have a good deal of tact, which is a primary qualification for a diplomatic representative; he must also be a man of firmness and decision, for it is by the exhibition of those qualities quite as often as by the use of tact that diplomatic victories are won when difficulties arise between our Government and the Sultan and his advisers. Just at present problems have arisen in our relations with Turkey because of the unsatisfactory response that Government is reported to have made to our protests against acts in violation of the rights and endangering the safety of Americans. Mr. ELKUS has the essential qualifications of soundness and strength of character and great capacity for work, and his training and long experience at the bar constitute a valuable element of fitness for diplomatic service.

Mr. ELKUS has, as a lawyer and as a citizen, for many years been active in works for civic welfare and improvement, he has served as member of important commissions and he has drawn many legislative measures of a remedial nature, measures which are now laws of the State. Since 1911 he has been a Regent of the University of the State of New York and he occupies many posts of trust and responsibility in benevolent and charitable associations. The appointment is one that will have warm approval in this community, where there is universal recognition of Mr. ELKUS's qualifications and of the value of his public services.

LETTING IN THE LIGHT.

Proof accumulates that the truth is at last making its way in Germany. Never before has the German General Staff been obliged to appeal to the people for confidence in the conduct of the war. That this is not a mere formality, but is called forth by urgent necessity, is shown by Major MORAHT'S characterization of it as a thing "of the utmost importance." His own language in seconding it is almost plaintive. "Our highest "leadership deserves our confidence. "The army trusts it. Why should "not those at home do the same?" He declares, with a confidence he plainly does not feel, that "those at "home will not allow themselves to "be shaken by an ocean of printed "paper." The soldier must feel "calm and confidence" at his back if he is to fight well. Never before has this language been used in Germany. What is this thing against which Major MORAHT pleads, against which the General Staff appeals? Is it not only the German Army, but the German spirit as well, that is on the defensive?

It is plain enough whence arises the lack of confidence against which the General Staff is fighting. We already know that while the Government has given out only the most meagre accounts of the Allies' offensive, it has permitted the free and full publication of accounts from French, British, Russian, and Italian sources. The Germans have been reading daily the reports of the Allies' advance, as given by the Allies themselves. Nothing has come from their own Government to counteract the truth. For the first time Germany has been brought face to face with the facts.

That BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S Government has been following this course for a set purpose there cannot be any doubt. The General Staff rages in vain; it is frightened in its turn, less at the Allies' advance than at the course of the Civil Government in spreading the truth. When the truth spreads far enough the General Staff will not have at its back that "calm and confidence" it needs; for that "calm and confidence" was the pathetic result of deception. The campaign for enlightenment, that is to say for peace, is being arranged with characteristically German method. In any other country it would excite a smile to hear that on Aug. 1 fifty prominent personages will simultaneously deliver, in fifty cities, "an identical lecture on war aims." Imagine President WILSON, instead of journeying West to arouse the country on preparedness, preparing a speech on the subject to be delivered on the same day by fifty prominent Democrats in fifty American cities. But it is unquestionably an effective and potent plan.

In Hungary, where the truth seems not to have been allowed to spread as in Germany, Count ANDRASSY sees unrelated particles of it, which he is unable to assemble because he is still under the delusion of Teutonic conquest. He notes the strange fact that whenever the Germans are victorious they are willing to talk peace, whereas when the Allies are victorious they are not. But he has not yet the key which will unlock to him the meaning of this fact. He only draws from it the old moral, which Germany has drawn so long—that peace will come as soon as the obstinate enemy can be made to see that it is beaten, and that at present it is unaccountably blind. It would be well for Hungary if she should get herself, as soon as possible, a Bethmann Hollweg and a campaign for letting in the light. Yet there are Hungarians who see at least the truth that Hungary is desperately in need of peace, and Count KAROLYI, who is demanding a separate and immediate peace for his country, irrespective of the consent of Germany or even Austria, may supply in that land the lack of the organized and methodical Governmental campaign which is bringing the light to Germany.

THE EMPLOYERS SHOULD ARBITRATE.

It is a great pity that the conferences of the garment manufacturers and union officials should have broken up in failure. Agreement seemed near yesterday morning. Both sides had come to an understanding on the discharge question, and the employers had tentatively agreed to the preferential union shop. The rock on which the conference split was the question of piece wages. The employers took the position that they would reserve the right to fix all piece wages directly with their employés in the different shops, and that they would not consent to discuss the subject with the union or submit it to arbitration. They also contended that any agreement as to standards, wages, and hours of employment should apply only to the manufacturers and not the contractors doing work for them. In both these contentions the employers were unreasonable. The essence of trade unionism is the protection of the workers through collective bargaining, and if the employers, while recognizing the preferential union shop, deny the union the right to bargain on behalf of its members, they are granting the shadow and withholding the substance.

With regard to contracting shops, the union properly insisted that if they were not subject to the same standards as the manufacturers, the latter could easily evade their agreement by having all or the greater part of their work done by small contractors under their control.

It was not expected that the conferees would fall of agreement on these two points, for both have been successfully met in the revised protocol now in force in the dress and waist industry. There a Board of Protocol Standards enforces in all the shops of the trade the same standards as those required of the association, thus removing a source of unscrupulous competition. Prices for piece work are no longer settled by the process of haggling between union representatives and employers, but by scientific and impartial tests conducted under the joint supervision of the manufacturers and the union. There is peace in the dress and waist industry, and there is no indication that the manufacturers are dissatisfied.

The conferences having failed, the employers should now consent to arbitration. The union, now as in the beginning, expresses its willingness to submit all questions in dispute to a board of impartial business men. The manufacturers, if they value public opinion at all, can reasonably do no less.

The acceptance of the three years' naval building program in the Senate yesterday by a viva voce vote is assurance that the small-navy men have lost their influence in Washington. There may be some opposition to the bill in conference, but it is expected to stand without amendment. The program comprehends the construction of 157 war vessels of various types in the next three years. Four superdreadnoughts, four battle cruisers of the fastest type, and four scout cruisers are to be laid down this year. But it is well to remember that not a stroke of work has yet been done on the two dreadnoughts ordered last year. It is one thing to authorize the building of a navy, quite another to get it built.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baltimore Finds a Defender.

In The Baltimore Sun appears a mild protest against recent remarks in this column on the enthusiasm with which the Mayor of its city and not a few other residents have lionized the officers and sailors of the German submersible. Indeed, so very gentle is The Sun's plea in mitigation and avoidance that there is more than excuse for suspecting that it, too, shares in some degree the feeling of irritation that prompted our comments on Mayor PRESTON and the other pacifists and pro-Germans of Baltimore.

The Sun "supposes" that Captain KOENIG saw in Baltimore's welcome only "an expression of admiration for German resourcefulness and German courage." Then, after a few more words along that line, all quite unobjectionable to anybody, it emphatically declares that Baltimore is no more likely than any other American city to forget the doings of craft differing from the Deutschland only in being armed.

"The Lusitania," it says, "occupies an ineffaceable place in American memory, and * * * her destruction, to every right-minded man and woman, represents an international atrocity of the greatest magnitude. * * * We cannot forgive it until Germany admits her crime, and on bended knees prays Heaven and us for forgiveness." Good, strong talk that is, but till now Captain KOENIG has heard none of it from anybody in Baltimore.

It is a pity, moreover, that Mayor PRESTON or somebody else hasn't chanced to ask for the Captain's own views of the Lusitania incident, and a dozen other incidents, like though less. Does The Sun imagine that the answer would have included any admission of crime, or any begging on bended knees of pardon from Heaven or us? He is content, and more than content, to join with his entertainers in ignoring the grisly past—to say nothing about the drowning of women and babies in pursuance of a course which, as the eminent von JAGOW quite correctly says, would be "dastardly and cowardly" if imitated by the British.

Justice for Sharks Is Demanded.

From any discussion of German submarines there follows naturally, owing to those laws of association so beloved by modern psychologists, a turning of the mind to sharks. So turned, any mind in which is deeply implanted the desire to be just is inevitably impelled to condemn the harsh epithets which so many people are now applying to those large and interesting fish.

Everybody forgets, apparently, as everybody everywhere always has forgotten, that the right of the shark to live after his lights is precisely that of other animated creatures, including men, and the latter, of all the earth's inhabitants, should be the very last to criticise a race that kills to eat. That, of course, is what the shark does, and all he does. The notion that he is notably wicked and particularly deserving of painful death is merely an illustration of that fatuous anthropocentrism which is a characteristic almost invalidating our claim to reason.

If sharks thought it worth while to defend their mode of life they could justify it against us in any court. They belong to one of the world's few really old families—a family in comparison with which our own, as every geologist admits, is an upstart product of yesterday. Therefore, if there is anything in priority of possession, the sharks have a much better right to kill us than we have to kill them, for they had been a well-established race ages and ages before we appeared; and while our ancestors were still hanging from trees by their tails, the sharks were majestic beasts of ancient lineage adjusted to environment with such a close approach to perfection that there had been no necessity for them to change either their structure or their habits in all the passing eons.

They preceded us here and the chances are that they will survive us. A little more modesty on our part, therefore, would be becoming. If we must hate them, it should be with a clear realization of the fact that we do it only because we fear them. And that, after all, explains hate rather than excuses it.

Substitutes for the Monumental.

Besides recommending the usual long list of large appropriations for Post Offices and other public buildings in the big and little towns not yet content with what the Government has given them, the House Committee that strives so hard to win the doubtful voter and to keep the partisan faithful, has ventured to discuss aesthetics and architecture.

The members of the committee, it seems, have come to the conclusion that the "monumental" is out of place in towns where the other structures betray no aspirations in that direction. Instead they advise, as quite good enough, the erection of buildings of the "factory or block type," to be enlarged by adding one unit after another as the need for space increases. "A Post Office," they sternly declare, "should be essentially a workshop, and constructed with a view to economy, efficiency, and comfort of the employes."

These be noble words, and they are of the kind that has made the United States a great country. Of course no Congressman will think anything less than a "monument" good enough for his own town, but they will all be glad to advise Post Offices of the factory type for other places, knowing well that other places will receive competent care from other Congressmen.

A sentimentalist might say that a town quite destitute of the monumental was in special need of having at least one specimen of it, but that is an "unpractical" argument, and real statesmen will pay no heed to it. Surely they are little if any better than the wicked whose every desire is not satisfied by "economy, efficiency, and comfort."

Health Banners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Education of the people is perhaps the best weapon with which we can assist in stamping out the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is upon us, and I believe that every possible effort should be made in that direction. Recently at our preparedness parade large banners were spread across our various thoroughfares. I believe it might be a very good plan to spread such banners in much the same way across the streets in our thickly populated districts where the disease is prevalent, giving in large type simple hygienic rules for cleanliness and calling attention to the dangers of recklessness in regard to the dissemination of the disease. These banners could be put into various languages, according to the districts. I believe they would attract great attention and that this would be a simple and very effective way of warning the public.

Dr. JOSEPH LEBENSTEIN.

New York, July 15, 1916.

Smokers on Benches for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I walked through St. Paul's churchyard yesterday noon I noted with pleasure that seats had been provided where tired business girls could sit down and rest, or read, or crochet and eat their luncheons in the open air. But I also noted that on nearly every seat men were smoking and puffing the smoke into the girls' faces, destroying their pleasure and comfort. Men also occupied seats which girls who were standing would have been glad to have. It seems to me that, as there are so many places where men can go to sit down and where girls cannot, the men should not take away the comfort of the one place girls have in that district by occupying the benches reserved for them.

AGNES THOMPSON.

New York, July 18, 1916.

AN AUTHOR'S LABOR.

Why Union Membership Would Not Be Profitable to Writers.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the proposed affiliation of the Authors' League of America with the American Federation of Labor, it is curious to note the naïve assumption of the Committee on Affiliation that the only possible objection to this connection must rest upon the distaste of artists for anything which puts them in the light of laboring men. "If you are not a snob," the committee says in effect, "you will be glad to join the union," quite ignoring the fact that labor unionists are the snobs, the aristocrats, and, in many instances, the autocrats of the laboring world.

There are many serious objections to the proposed affiliation; objections which must occur to every author giving the matter more than a passing thought. In the first place, the Authors' League was formed for the purpose of furthering the business interests of its members. I, for one, do not believe that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor would serve this purpose. Unlike the actors and school teachers cited by the committee, authors do not work upon salary. A piece of literature is nothing more nor less than an arrangement of words. To regulate the market price of words, in such a wordy world, is a task, in my opinion, quite beyond the powers and capabilities of the earnest and somewhat visionary members of the league who are supporting the Committee on Affiliation. You can no more force a man to join a union before you permit him to write than you can force him to join a union before you permit him to speak. If it were possible to do such a thing, it would be the most iniquitous, the most pernicious of crimes against the body politic.

But it will be possible for the American Federation of Labor, in case of affiliation, to bring undue influence to bear upon those authors who are members of the league. The American Federation of Labor, whatever its leaders may now say, would never permit an author, outspoken in his condemnation of any sort of labor unionism, to remain within its ranks.

And even if we allow, for the sake of the argument, that the federation is sincere in its professed desire to give us something for nothing, what can it give us that we could not get for ourselves by concerted action? Is there any more need for an authors' union than there is for a lawyers' union? The lawyers have an association; so have we. We are free agents. We are not forced to accept terms unfavorable to us. Successful authors do not accept unfavorable terms. If there are customs in the business detrimental to our welfare, we need only refuse to conform to these customs and they will soon cease to be. The federation can aid us only by calling strikes, and this the federation will not do unless in some way, either by the support of our pens or the support of our pocketbooks, we stand behind all labor union movements and thus give value received.

According to the Committee on Affiliation, the arrangement is to be a very nice one with all of the advantages on the side of the authors. The authors will be able to coerce moving picture magnates, book publishers, and magazine editors with a threat of trouble among the camera men, the actors, or the printers. The authors, on the other hand, are to be under no obligation to assist other organizations affiliated with the federation. Does any sane author believe this? Does any member of the committee innocently suppose that the authors will not be assessed to support strikes called among the workers in other lines? Already the members of the league have been called upon to contribute funds for the striking garment workers. Now it is a request. But with the affiliation an accomplished fact, it would soon be a demand. ROBERT J. SHORES.

Member Authors' League of America.

From a Stranger and a Student.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a stranger in your city and a student of social conditions in one of your colleges, I am amazed at the evidences of a laxness of civic pride in a radius of a few blocks within your city beautiful. On First Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, between houses Nos. 401 and 411, I find refuse and garbage blown from cans the whole length of the street—paper, tin cans, wrappers, asparagus stalks, rags, egg shells, orange skins, &c. Adjoining the lumber yard on Thirtieth Street, near First Avenue, I see a heap of rusty bed springs, boilers, screenings, excelsior, barrel hoops, with a deposit of unripe beans. On Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue I find a heap of refuse, rubbish, and decayed vegetables—the sweepings of the street. About the old college buildings at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue I see a lawn covered with old boxes and papers, some of which are blown on the sidewalk and cling to the wire fence. Broken cigar boxes are heaped on one corner of the lawn and old and filthy theatre signs are stuck between the windows and grating in sight of every passerby.

Is there not a way to appeal to the civic pride of the citizens of New York and give a stranger a better impression of the city?

FLORENCE A. MURRAY.

New York, July 10, 1916.

Myriads of Bugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past few weeks I have noticed an unusual number of bugs, variously shaped and colored, flying around in the air in all parts of the city. They are noticeable at night time, when they are attracted by strong electric lights. One kind that I have noticed in particular is a bug that resembles a flea. Tonight I saw two others, one about the size of a mosquito, but light green in color, and another resembling a lightning bug.

It would be very interesting to learn from some of your readers whether what I have recently observed is really as unusual as I think it is, and also to know what has caused all these bugs to come.

STEWART WHITE.

New York, July 8, 1916.

RUSSIAN SUMMER.

Beside the shadowed road are fragrant fields,
Powdered with buttercups and shyer things
Half hidden in the silvery, breeze-swayed grass
Where meadow larks trill high, on fluttering wings!

From out the wood's dark fringe, a cuckoo's call
Darts like an arrow through the verdant trees.
How lone and cool his note—now faint and far,
Beyond the chorused humming of the bees!

A cowherd hidden by the meadow's roll
Blows on his pipe of reeds with Pan's own glee,
And, lying in the whispering, fairied grass,
His wind-borne tune plays 'round my Love and me. . . .

LOUISE DE WETTER.

Tsarskoye-Selo, Russia, June 11, 1916.

MISINFORMATION ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

A Mass of Irrelevant Suggestions Which Lose Sight of the Main Issue—Personal Hygiene a Most Important Factor.

By DONALD B. ARMSTRONG, M. D., M. S.

New York, July 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last week the public has learned more about an acute infectious disease than ever before, probably, in the same period of time. Along with a lot of valuable facts, both relevant and irrelevant, the average layman has, through a misleading emphasis, learned a good deal that probably isn't so.

Such an undigested mass of information has been heaped upon the public during the last few days through the many news channels, including news stories, special articles, communications, editorials, &c., that an attempt to give relative values to the many factors involved may prove exceedingly difficult. However, the situation certainly justifies an effort to place the emphasis as regards the immediate disease hazards where it belongs. Physicians and sanitarians have competed with laymen in pointing out to the public probable sources of infection. Among other things spoken of as possible carriers of infantile paralysis are the following: Milk, water, house flies, mosquitos, nose and throat discharges, street dust, healthy human carriers, food, sewers, garbage, &c. Newspapers throughout the country have insisted that health officers "leave no stone unturned" in attempting to "rout the plague." This, of course, has meant a desirable if not always relevant clean-up.

To some extent, undoubtedly, the health officer is justified in using the immediate and pressing motive for the accomplishment of ends which he knows have no special bearing on the infantile paralysis situation. More thoroughly to clean our streets and more decently to remove our garbage can do no harm, in any event, as far as infantile paralysis is concerned, and will accomplish good in other directions; hence the partly conscious exploitation of the infantile paralysis motive for the accomplishment of general sanitary ends, an exploitation infinitely more justifiable than is that of certain private interests in their attempts to seize this opportunity to boost the sale of certain commodities, such as tooth pastes, mouth washes, disinfection devices, &c.

The only risk in this misdirection of emphasis is that it may direct public attention into relatively unimportant channels and away from real points of danger, and we must, therefore, not neglect to emphasize the significant and urgent factors in the situation. Let us remember that the disease is probably either an insect-borne disease or an ordinary nose and throat disease, more likely the latter. The chief things to emphasize, then, in teaching the public how to combat the spread of infection are thorough screening for protection from insects, the avoidance of sick individuals and of individuals who have been in contact with cases of paralysis, the safe disposal of body discharges, particularly those from the nose and throat, and the enforcement of the rules of respiratory hygiene regarding kissing, sneezing, coughing, candy sucking, apple "swapping," &c.

We have realized that the keynote of modern sanitary precaution is personal hygiene. Nowhere is this of more importance than in connection with the diseases spread by respiratory and mouth discharges. The Health Department is doing all it can, and very admirably, to head off the epidemic. Unfortunately, it has not the mechanism for the enforcement of the rules of personal hygiene, particularly among children. Now that the schools are closed an important channel for the dissemination of knowledge is cut off.

Yesterday, in a Staten Island village, where the playground was closed to prevent the spread of the disease—a wise step on the part of the health authorities—I saw a row of children sitting on a park bench chewing bark off sticks of wood and exchanging pieces of the same, thereby facilitating the exchange of any infectious material. Here the "anti-plague" measures undoubtedly broke down. Personal hygiene was lacking. All the covered garbage cans, all the clean streets, and all the covered food in shops in the world will not protect these children, unless some one teaches them personal hygiene and puts that first in the program of prevention.

In reality, we are very much in the Middle Ages as regards hygienic and sanitary precautions against anterior poliomyelitis. However, we do know more than our ancestors about the spread of insect and nose and throat diseases, and we should therefore take pains in our educational work to place first the things which are probably of first importance. We know that nearly all diseases breed in the human body and rarely "lurk" in filth. Garbage has ever been accused of disease dissemination, and that is why many of our Health Departments are still required to spend an excessive proportion of their total appropriation for health work on garbage and refuse removal. From the points of view of decency and aestheticism, it is highly desirable to have our refuse carefully cared for. At the same time, as far as infantile paralysis is concerned, let us try first to place an effective barrier between the infected and the noninfected nasal mucous membranes. Let us realize that, as far as this disease is concerned, when the health authorities inspect certain urban districts for sanitary code violations, for garbage accumulations, &c., they are carrying out a practice quite similar to the mediaeval anti-plague measure of sulphur burning in the streets. Has any one heard of an excessive incidence of infantile paralysis among the families of our street cleaners or refuse and garbage handlers?

I am told that in one section of the city the negro children are wearing about their necks bags containing camphor and asafetida. I learn also that in another section of the city a special effort is to be made to flush the streets. Of course both of these measures may be important, though I don't believe they have any special bearing in the present emergency.

If infantile paralysis is an insect disease, let us remember our experience with yellow fever, which we fought ineffectively by scavenging methods for years, and which has now been eliminated in this country by means of intelligent care in the prevention of the breeding of the stegomyia or yellow fever mosquito.

If we are here dealing with a nose and throat disease, let us remember the history of diphtheria, thought for a long time to be spread by fomites, now under control through our knowledge of the organism, and the way in which it is carried by the sick and the well from one nose and throat to another.

When the opportunity to teach sanitation and hygiene in a wholesale way occurs, it is, I presume, good policy to make the immediate instrument carry all the knowledge it will bear, even though some of it may not be apropos. It is important, however, that we put the significant things first.

DONALD B. ARMSTRONG, M. D., M. S.

MR. McCLINTOCK'S SERVICES

His Testimony the Father of Many Important Insurance Reforms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There were unfortunate references in the notice of the death of Emory McClintock, which appeared in THE TIMES of July 12, 1916. I had hoped that the two misconceptions contained in the obituary had had their day and been obliterated.

Mr. McClintock had lived a virtually cloistered life up to the time when, by the resignation of leading executive officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company as the result of the investigation conducted by Mr. Hughes as counsel, he was suddenly forced into the position of Vice President, with virtually entire charge of the insurance, as distinguished from the financial, management of the company. He was then 65 years of age and easily first of all the actuaries of the world in reputation and standing, but utterly unaccustomed to interviews and to responsibilities of executive management. In the latter capacity he proved fully equal to the responsibilities which devolved upon him, as was shown by the prompt adoption of the reforms called for by the investigation and the legislation which followed, reforms which resulted in dividends to individual policyholders of the company being increased within the year by an average of about 200 per cent.

Shortly after the investigation closed he went to Great Britain on behalf of his company to confer with public authorities and actuaries there concerning threatened legislation unfavorable to the American companies, and it has even been stated by those who were in control of the situtions there that no other man could have succeeded as he did, on account of their confidence both in his accurate information and in the reliability of his character, in averting what might have been an international clash of the greatest consequence.

Immediately upon his return he found an active campaign for the election of Trustees of the company progressing with unusual virulence. Though unaccustomed to being interviewed, he consented to make a statement, which meant no more than to say that, while the candidates on the Policyholders' Committee ticket were excellent men, (some of them were afterward elected Trustees of the company on the administration ticket,) none of them knew life insurance in any such way as really fitted them to cope with the difficult conditions which confronted the company's Board of Trustees; and in making this statement he used the famous bon mot without the slightest idea that it would give special offense. It was published in several of the papers with a sensational headline such as this, "McClintock Calls Candidates Dirt," and this was followed by the publication of correspondence with the company's publicly recognized legislative agent in Massachusetts about the measure proposed by the Massachusetts life companies to put reserves upon a 3 per cent. interest basis, which communication, merely because there had been great waste of money and many evidences of corruption, was interpreted to mean that Mr. McClintock was fully cognizant of and connected with such corruption, whereas nothing could have been further from the truth.

These two misconceptions, undoubtedly, together with his other responsibilities and his age, had much to do with his breakdown, but they ought not to be referred to at this time as if any reflection upon his character was involved, because it is well known to all those who were in closest touch with the matter that such was not the case.

As one who acted in the capacity of actuary to the New York Legislative Commission and assisted Mr. Hughes in conducting the investigation, it is not improper for me to say what is well known to all actuaries and insurance men, that most of the important reforms which were effected by the legislation adopted as a result of the investigation were based upon the testimony of Mr. McClintock before the commission, which is justly regarded by all as the most valuable portion of the entire eight books of testimony and exhibits.

MILES M. DAWSON.

New York, July 16, 1916.

'Dixie' and 'Star-Spangled Banner.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to have my vote recorded on the question as to the propriety or necessity of providing a new national anthem. "The Star-Spangled Banner," bathed, as it were, in the patriotic blood of our ancestors, dating from about the year 1814; written by Francis Scott Key on a British vessel lying in Baltimore Harbor, where, as he was held a prisoner, he, with an anxious, throbbing heart, watched the fierce but vain efforts of the English to subdue and humble the gallant defenders of Fort Henry, is the song, dignified and patriotic, of an entire nation united against a foreign invader, untouched by factional or sectional feelings.

"Dixie," on the other hand, was the work, not of a patriot, but of a minstrel, Dan Emmett, who composed it as a "walk-around" for his perambulating troupe. Shortly after the opening of the civil war it was adopted by the Confederacy as its national hymn, and was never identified or publicly produced in the North until after the close of the war, when it was admitted into the Union at the instance of President Lincoln, who, in 1865, shortly after the surrender at Appomattox, caused the air to be played in Washington, remarking in explanation of his action, that, as we had captured the rebel army, we had taken with it the rebel tune. While it is a heart stirrer and warmer, it lacks the broad, united sentiment, the solemnity, and the dignity which should characterize our national anthem.

W. A. SCOTT.

New York, July 15, 1916.

For a Garment Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a principle of international law that, in case of warfare, a truce is declared when a peace settlement is being negotiated. The fighting armies on each side lay down their arms and wait for developments. There is an existing state of warfare between the manufacturers and the union in the garment industry. This principle of law should be applied in the present struggle.

Since Mayor Mitchel has brought together the opposing sides for peace negotiations, a truce must be declared. The union should order the strikers to go back to their work immediately, in the same places and positions, and upon the old terms existing before the strike. Every cloak and suit manufacturer in New York should have an opportunity to resume work, and reorganize his factory forces. Time should not be lost. We are at the beginning of a busy season for employers and employes. The sooner the workmen return to work the better it will be for both. The leaders of the labor organization should not oppose a truce if they care anything for the welfare of their members. The entire City of New York derives benefit from the cloak and suit industry, which should not be demoralized and brought to ruin.

New York, July 17, 1916. S. SHULOH.

A Shark's Sense of Smell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable surprise is expressed because a shark swam ten miles up a small stream to await its human prey. It is a well-established fact that so amazingly keen is the shark's sense of smell that it can detect the presence of a human body in the water at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, and is able accurately to sense the direction in which its prey may be found. Sharks have sometimes been seen in the Merrimack River as far up the stream as

JEWISH CONFEREES MAKE PEACE TERMS

Conflicting Organizations Find a Middle Course and Get Together.

UNITED FOR CAMPAIGN

Will Demand Full Rights for Co-Religionists Wherever There Is Discrimination.

Committees representing the Conference of National Jewish Organizations and the Jewish Congress Organization reached an agreement at an executive session last night in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street. The two committees will submit identical reports to their organizations which, if accepted, will settle their differences and unite the Jews of the United States in the campaign to demand full civil, religious, and political rights for their co-religionists in lands where laws discriminating against them now exist.

The differences discussed at the meeting were the ones that caused the Congress Organization Committee to send Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to the conference at the Hotel Astor on Sunday. Justice Brandeis, however, had no hand in the deliberations satisfactorily concluded yesterday.

Among those present at the meeting were Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, Abraham S. Schomer, Joseph Barondess, Maurice Katz, Louis Lipsky, and Jacob G. Grosberg, representing the Congress Organization; and Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Jacob Massel, and Dr. F. F. Rosenblatt of New York City, representing the Conference of National Jewish Organizations.

The representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization were appointed on Monday night, following a meeting with a committee of fifty in Beth Hillel Hall by the Executive Committee of the Conference of National Jewish Organizations, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman. Both sides expressed a willingness to participate in a congress of Jews to be held at Philadelphia some time between September and Dec. 31, but were divided at the campaign of the negotiations by the question whether other subjects than that of Jewish rights were to be discussed.

The notice sent out by the joint committee following the meeting last night did not explain what concessions had been made by either side in reaching an agreement.

"The points of agreement and difference were thoroughly discussed," the notice said. "The sentiment was favorable for united action. The conferees finally reached a decision on all questions in controversy, however, and expressed themselves as hopeful that their representatives would be satisfied at meetings to be called in the near future."

MISS MARY H. FRIEZE WEDS.

Becomes R. T. Townsend's Bride In Christ Church, New Brighton.

The wedding of Miss Mary H. Frieze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., and R. Taller Townsend, son of Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre of 15 East Sixty-seventh Street by a former marriage, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, New Brighton. The Rev. H. Duncan Browne officiated.

The bride wore a gown of old point lace, a family heirloom, and a tulle veil, which formed her train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by the Misses Katharine Alexandre, Marion Kerr, and Laura Williams. They wore frocks of yellow and black, which are Mr. Frieze's racing colors, with hats of yellow chiffon, and carried sunset roses.

The young Misses Constance Clark and Betsy Frieze acted as flower girls. They were in white frocks and carried baskets of roses.

Frederick F. Alexandre was best man, and the ushers were Charles Scribner, Jr., Henry C. Stevens, Savage S. Frieze, Harold M. Wall, John S. Petit, and Lyman B. Frieze, 3d.

After the church ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 76 Clinton Avenue. Later the couple left for the Adirondacks. On their return they will be at the Frieze home for the remainder of the Summer, and will spend next Winter at Mrs. J. H. Alexandre's town house.

Their engagement was announced last October. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Union, Piping Rock, Fencers', and Richmond Country Clubs.

BIG GERMAN OIL DIVIDEND.

Branch of Standard Pays 20 Per Cent. on Rumanian Wells Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—The Daily Mail says the German-American Petroleum Company, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, announces it has overcome the British blockade effectively enough to pay a 20 per cent. dividend, against 22½ per cent. in 1914-15. It has drawn upon its Galician and Rumanian wells for oil formerly imported from the United States.

O. E. Cesare and Miss Porter Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Cesare were on their honeymoon two days before their friends learned of their marriage, which took place last Saturday, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. Cesare is the cartoonist, and his bride was formerly Miss Margaret Porter, daughter of the late Sidney Porter, known as O. Henry, the short story writer. They met when Mr. Cesare was a visitor at the Porter home, before the author's death. Mrs. Cesare writes for the magazines and is planning a series of articles on her father's life.

Miss Louise Van Nostrand Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Nostrand of Little Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss M. Louise Van Nostrand, to E. Leslie Hicks of Great Neck, L. I. Both Miss Van Nostrand and Mr. Hicks come from old Long Island families. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter Born to Mr. and Mrs. Brady

GLADSTONE, N. J., July 18.—Announcement was made today of the birth of a daughter to Mrs. James C. Brady of Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, and New York City. This is Mrs. Brady's first child. Her husband has three children by a former marriage. Mrs. Brady was the Countess of Limerick, Ireland.

Tennis case, hand sewn, light weight, 28-inch, $19.

"The Forest Hills"

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Golf Trunks Kit Bags
Wardrobe Trunks

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave. at 20th St.
177 Broadway

ASK SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

Printing Trades Council Sees Rockefeller Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 18.—Resolutions declaring that Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick are the paid agents of the Rockefeller interests on the Board of Education of New York City, and that they are "endeavoring to throttle our educational system by the establishment of the same practices as were used in the accumulation of the enormous wealth of the Rockefellers" were introduced at today's session of the convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State. They were referred to a committee headed by State Industrial Commissioner James M. Lynch, and will be reported upon Thursday.

The resolutions charge that New York City's educational system is completely demoralized and demand an investigation. They urge that State Commissioner of Education Finel act and ask for the removal of Flexner and Fosdick. The Rockefeller and Sage foundations and the Public Education Association are charged with a vicious effort to control free education in the public schools.

A resolution protesting against the tapping by the police of wires leading to trades union offices was also introduced.

President John T. Carroll in his report attacked Governor Whitman for cutting the budget of the State Department of Labor.

TWO ASSEMBLYMEN IN ARMY

Attorney General Asked for Status of Brennan and Wells.

Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, has asked Attorney General Woodbury for an opinion as to the eligibility for re-election to the Legislature this Fall of Assemblymen George R. Brennan and Frederick A. Wells of Brooklyn. They are Republicans and officers of the National Guard, now in the Federal service in Texas. Wells is Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry and Brennan a corporal in the First Cavalry.

The Republican leaders in Brooklyn fear that under the provisions of a section of the State Constitution Wells and Brennan will be disqualified for re-election unless they are mustered out of the Federal service before Aug. 1. The Constitution provides that "no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is or within 100 days previous thereto has been a member of Congress or a civil or military officer of the United States." The Republicans plan that they should the Court of Appeals reject the present apportionment and the Legislature be called to make a new apportionment, Wells and Brennan would be disqualified from sitting. The Constitution provides that "if any person shall, after his election, be elected or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the United States Government, his acceptance shall vacate his seat."

ARREST SERBIAN COLONEL.

Austrians Accuse Him of Complicity In Archduke's Murder.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—The Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent says the Serbian Colonel Radowitsch has been arrested in the concentration camp near Salzburg because it was claimed that documents found in the Serbian State archives proved he was an accessory in the assassination in June, 1914, at Serajevo of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, and his wife, the Princess Hohenberg. The killing of the Archduke and the Princess had a direct bearing on the outbreak of the present war in Europe.

The Cologne Gazette says Colonel Radowitsch has been lodged in the military prison at Salzburg to await trial before a military tribunal.

STUDYING IMPORT NEEDS.

German Merchants Prepare for Trade After War Ends.

London newspapers report the organization in Berlin of a "League for Import Trade" by a number of leading business men of the German capital, and remark that similar associations are springing up in all important commercial centres, Hamburg and Bremen having initiated the movement.

Speaking of Germany's arrangements for raw materials at the end of the war, Privy Councilor Kopetzky, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, is quoted as saying that "large purchases of raw materials for German account have already been made, and are now warehoused awaiting shipment." He added that Germany's first imports after the re-establishment of peace would be "indispensable food supplies"; then raw materials "in the order of their importance."

BREEZE TEMPERED HEAT.

Only One Prostration Reported—It May Rain Today.

The mercury climbed to 81 degrees yesterday, but there was a measure of relief in a fair breeze. Eleanor Guirman, 60 years, of 15 Hamilton Street, was overcome by the heat in front of 105 East Twenty-second Street and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The average temperature was 76 degrees, and the rise was gradual from 69 at 3 A. M. until the maximum was reached at 2 P. M. Then it cooled off with such suddenness that it was 68 at 4:30 P. M.

It will be cloudy today, with, probably, showers, the weather forecaster said.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Finland Sails for Liverpool Today, with Many in Cabins.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today on the Finland for Liverpool are: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Adams, T. E. Adams, J. Balmer, Dr. and Mrs. Bell-Irving, Lloyd Bland, A. J. Burrows, Miss Maude Bushe, Miss Nora Bushe, H. C. Bywater, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, Mrs. L. C. Christie, Mrs. W. E. D. Cole, the Rev. R. J. Colfer, J. E. Cunningham, T. H. Dancy, Mrs. S. S. Douglass, Miss Daniels, Miss Regina Davis, the Rev. John A. Dowling, Herbert Freyer, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Gordon, Captain Peter Laverock, Arthur Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Patterson, the Rev. C. A. Slattery, the Rev. E. P. Southwell, Miss L. C. Mr. and Mrs. Will West, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Miss H. Wright, Andrew Blair, C. M. Clifford, Miss Emma F. Devitt, Miss Emily Latimer, Miss K. B. Hunt, Mrs. Ruth Parker.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FREDERIK VIII. (Copenhagen)—F. Alling, Dr. Charles F. Aked, C. Bonge, Mrs. D. B. Cobb, Miss Maria Dony, Mrs. K. Eye, Mrs. F. M. Fuller, Jr., Gundicer, Miss F. P. Nelson, Miss E. Levin, Miss Ruth Westbury, Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

SAXONIA (Liverpool)—F. E. Anderson, Miss E. F. Atkins, Miss E. R. C. Bourns, Miss F. L. Bourns, F. S. Bryant, Miss Florence Chaloner, J. B. Cunningham, Mrs. M. Davies, Miss E. Davison, Miss L. Davison, J. B. Garrick, Mrs. F. Harris, Miss J. P. Harris, Miss E. J. Hawkins, C. A. Hoppin, Miss M. Hurley, Mrs. C. F. Laffin, M. E. Lange, Miss C. L. Mabie, T. H. Malone, Miss M. Malone, Captain Alfred Mees, E. Meison, Miss Edith Quinn, F. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perry, H. B. Porter, Mrs. Isabel Rogers, Miss Dorothy Rogers, Mrs. B. M. Roose, Miss H. P. Roose, Miss Annie M. Round, M. J. Shearer, Captain and Mrs. R. P. W. Strong.

Some of those booked to leave today for Panama on the Zacapa are:

V. M. Cutter, W. B. Field, T. G. Baillie, David J. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carpenter, J. H. S. Perrin, the Rev. W. W. Hardie, Mrs. G. H. Nolan, R. F. Lennon, Mrs. Agnes A. Parks, John Payne, John Doyle, Sidney Ogden, W. H. Pickering, Miss Esther Pickering, Miss W. Campbell, Samuel Walton, Albert Forsythe.

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H. B. DURYEA ESTATE EXCEEDS $2,000,000

Death at Saranac Killed Plans to Resume Breeding and Racing Here.

HIS DURBAR II. WON DERBY

Was Part Owner with H. P. Whitney of Noted Horses, Then Shipped His Stable to France.

The transfer tax report filed yesterday in the estate of Hermanus B. Duryea, breeder of race horses, whose Durbar II. was the fourth American horse to win the English Derby, shows that he was a resident of Red Bank, N. J., and that out of his total estate of more than $2,000,000 the State of New York will collect a tax on only $91,082.

Mr. Duryea, who died on Jan. 25 last at Saranac Lake, where he went in May, 1915, on the advice of his physician, Dr. Walter B. James, in the hope that he might regain his health, left his entire estate to his wife, Ellen W. Duryea. He had a city home at 80 Madison Avenue, but Mrs. Duryea said in an affidavit that she leased an apartment there herself in order that she and her husband might make their home there during the week in the Spring when they passed through here on their way to Europe, and during Horse Show week in November.

She said that all the contents of the apartment belong to her, including valuable paintings, although her husband paid a tax on a $15,000 personal assessment because he didn't believe it worth while swearing off his tax.

Appraiser Ludden finds that the only property subject to a tax in New York is real estate valued at $89,000 and personal effects worth $2,500. The latter consisted of wearing apparel, jewelry, guns, and racing trophies. The real estate consisted of the following: Equity in 151 to 153 Washington Street, Brooklyn, $5,500; 78 High Street, Brooklyn, $5,500; 425 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $68,000, and equity in 250 Bowery, Manhattan, $7,000.

Mr. Duryea had bank deposits not taxable here consisting of $56,557 in the Bankers Trust Company and $10,384 in the Harriman National Bank. Other property was $6,000 promissory notes of the L. S. E. Company, $15,000 note of William N. Parkes, no value; 180 shares voting trust certificate of the L. S. E. Company, no value; 400 shares Candelaria Gold and Silver Mining Company, no value; 96 shares Hardman County Bank of Tennessee, $1,300, and mortgage on 157 Washington Street, Brooklyn, $15,175. Mrs. Duryea said that certain property which stood in her husband's name for convenience only, but which belonged to her was 543 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, $12,000 bonds Central Branch Railway Company, $10,000 bonds Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, and $45,000 bonds Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railway Company.

Mr. Duryea was prominent in racing in New York until the Hughes anti-racing laws were passed, and he had been associated in the Westbury Stable with Harry Payne Whitney. He conducted breeding on a large scale on his Tennessee stock farm until 910, when he believed that racing had been killed in this country and shipped his stable to France. The revival of racing in this country had caused him to make plans to re-enter breeding and racing here on a large scale when his illness disrupted them. He was part owner of Irish Lad, which won the Brook yn Handicap in 1903 and the Metropolitan Handicap the following year.

F. F. THEBAUD LEFT $30,678.

Provisions of Will Show Decedent Believed He Had Fortune.

The estate of Frank F. Thebaud, member of the old established shipping and commission firm of Thebaud Bros., founded 135 years ago, which assigned on July 17, 1907, was appraised yesterday at $30,678. Mr. Thebaud died on Sept. 28, 1906, about nine months before the assignment was made by his nephew, Paul G. Thebaud, and Fritz Prahl as surviving partners. The decedent's interest in the firm was fixed at $22,230.

The report of Appraiser Berwin shows that at the decedent's death the firm had nominal assets of $611,000, consisting largely of claims against firms in Yucatan, the largest being against E. Escalante & Sons. Since the assignment the firm has paid creditors $570,947, and it is possible that further sums may be paid. That the decedent believed he left a fortune is indicated by the provisions of his will, which set aside a trust fund of $200,000 for Kate M. and Mary L. Henne, and gave $120,000 in trust to his sister, Marie N. Thebaud. The trust funds were to be wound out, but the net estate of $22,381 was distributed among the beneficiaries named.

NOTHING LEFT FOR HOSPITAL.

St. Luke's Fails to Benefit from William W. Smith's Estate.

Mrs. Catherine H. B. Smith, widow of William Wheeler Smith, who died on March 16, left an estate appraised yesterday at only $16,902, which went to her brother, William Leverich, and two nieces and two nephews. The decedent's husband, who died in 1908, left in trust property valued at that time at about $4,000,000, which was to go to St. Luke's Hospital after her death.

The report of Appraiser Lyons showed that the William Wheeler Smith estate became so reduced in value that the trustee has been unable to pay the $8,400 a year income due Mrs. Smith since Nov. 5, 1913, and the claim of her estate for the $19,600 due is said to be of no value. Accordingly there will be nothing to give to St. Luke's Hospital. An action to foreclose a mortgage for $1,400,000 is now pending against the property.

WILLS EUGENIE'S JEWELS.

Dr. Crane's Widow Disposes of Empress's Presents to Her Husband.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Gray Crane, who died on May 14 at 238 Fort Washington Avenue and who was the widow of Dr. Edward A. Crane, was filed yesterday. Her husband on Sept. 4, 1870, rescued the Empress Eugénie from a Paris mob when he was boarding her yacht.

The will disposes of many valuable articles of jewelry, and gives the bulk of the estate to the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Jennie McKinstry of Middletown, Conn., and her son, Harley Edward Gates of New York City. A diamond and pearl bracelet, the stones in which were presented to her husband by the Empress Eugénie, was bequeathed to the decedent's cousin, Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Colonel A. B. Crane of Scarsdale, but a codicil revoked the bequest because the testatrix had made other disposition of the property.

Mrs. Stevens's Will Probated.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stevens, who died in Hoboken on July 6, was probated yesterday in Hudson County, New Jersey. It gives all of her estate to relatives, and appoints her three children to execute the will. They are Alexander Stevens of 2,077 Seventh Avenue, Theodosius F. Stevens of 112 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. No inventory is given. The estate is said to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

CITY GLAD PUMPS WON'T MAR PARK

Former Commissioner Smith Says No One Will Suffer with Machinery Underground.

CALLS COST SMALL ITEM

Way Now Open for Construction of Permanent Morningside Station.

News of the result of the conference in the office of Controller Prendergast on Monday when the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate decided to report to the board in favor of building the pump station in Morningside Park underground, instead of making permanent the ugly structure on the surface, was received with joy yesterday by everybody interested in the preservation of the public parks.

Former Park Commissioner Henry Smith said that the attempt to restrict the park surface and to destroy the beauty of the park was only one of many similar attempts. If private individuals were not seeking to occupy the parks for some purpose alien to that for which they were created, some public official was trying it, he said.

"Early in the present effort to mar the beauty of Morningside Park by erecting there an unsightly pump station," said Mr. Smith, "I learned from eminent engineers that the machinery could be operated just as well below the surface as above it. I communicated with THE NEW YORK TIMES because that newspaper has all along been the foremost champion of the parks. The fight that newspaper made against the scheme was mainly responsible for the agitation which has now resulted in saving the park surface from defacement.

"The fact that a sub-surface station will cost more is of no consequence. The value of saving the parks from mutilation and restriction cannot be measured in dollars. The parks are needed by the people and if the new plan should cost $100,000 more, it would be a small price to pay for saving the park. There are not enough parks or playgrounds and insurance against the future shall not have smaller and marring their beauty and sightliness it would be a good thing if we should work together for more parks and for some sure way of saving them from attack."

Cost Not Great, Bolton Says.

Reginald P. Bolton, a consulting engineer, who was a member of a committee named to protest against the pump station being built above the ground and to prove that it could be operated just as well if it was hidden beneath the surface, said that it was evident that the talk between the conferees in the Controller's office very quickly got beyond the service of engineering to that of finance.

"At first we were told," he said, "that to place the necessary machinery underground would interfere with its efficiency, and that, at any rate, the public employes could not be depended upon to take proper care of it. These arguments appear to have been disregarded, and the only question considered was whether the city could afford to pay to keep its parks safe. I don't entirely agree with the statement that the plan of putting the plant underground will cost about $70,000 more, besides an additional $3,000 a year for upkeep and operation.

"The new plan involves no change in the form of machinery employed, but merely provides for the necessary space below the surface. The cost of the upkeep ought not to be greater than if the machinery was housed above the surface. The objections to the change thus finally filter down to a financial consideration of small moment, and not to a question of engineering difficulty.

"I feel sure that a general public satisfaction that the committee of the Board of Estimate has announced that it will support the Mayor and his Park Commissioner in defending Morningside Park from unnecessary invasions. There is always more than one way of accomplishing any given mechanical result, and the only problem is which solution best fits in with the surrounding circumstances. The TIMES has performed a great public service because without the publicity given to the matter the officials opposed to the scheme for a visible and unsightly structure in the park could not have received the support of public sentiment, which has been expressed to the committee on which I served not only by residents of this city, but by citizens of many other localities, indicating the country-wide interest in the protection of the parks of the metropolis.

Cause for Congratulations.

"We may hope now that the necessary expense will be authorized by the Board of Estimate. It is not really additional expense, since is provides features which would have been included from the outset if the Board of Water Supply had realized the definite position of public sentiment in regard to the protection of the parks.

"Now that the settlement is reached the Board of Water Supply and its advisers will doubtless recognize the fact that all of us who were opposing their purposed course of action were doing so from a sense of public duty and not with any desire to be offensive or hypercritical, and they can join with all concerned in hearty congratulations on the result."

Another prominent consulting engineer, who had taken an active part in preventing a permanent structure above the surface of the park, said:

"Those who insisted that the station could not be operated in an underground chamber were wrong from the outset, and the more they involved to defend their position the more they convinced those who knew that they didn't have a leg to stand on. One of the men who spoke at the conference brought this out very clearly, I am told. When the point was raised as to the increased cost of putting the machinery underground it was said that if a private individual owned forty square feet in the park and that it would cost the city $100,000 to buy it, there would probably be no delay in effecting the purchase. That being the case, why should not the city pay that amount or even more to save forty square feet of the park surface?

"If a camel gets his head in a tent it will not be long before he gets his body in. Therefore, it will never do to let any person, public or private, get away with a piece of the public parks. If one succeeds others will try it very quickly, and, with a precedent established, we might lose all of our parks in time. Our parks are worth fighting for, in all of them these hot nights the people are thick that one could almost walk on them from one end of the open ways to the other without touching the ground. Just see the number of mothers with baby carriages that visit our parks seeking fresh air for themselves and their babies and the rest that a broad expanse of nature's green affords. For one, I shall always be ready to engage in any fight to save the parks."

Concert to Aid French Refugees.

An enteralnment is to be given for the aid of the French refugees and war victims at the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Sea Bright, N. J., on Friday evening. Mme. Nina Varesa is to appear in a program of old and modern songs. The committee on arrangements includes Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Mrs. Edward McVickar, and Mrs. Charles Lawrence Riker.

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Relieves GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

REPORTS $4,500 GEM THEFT.

Rudolph Oblatt Tells Police Man and Deaf Woman Got Necklace.

Assisted by a deaf woman with fair hair, whom he introduced as a customer, an unidentified man robbed Rudolph Oblatt, a jeweler of 39 Maiden Lane, of a $4,500 pearl necklace, according to the report made by the jeweler yesterday at Police Headquarters.

He said that the pair came into his office on Monday morning, and the man presented the card of an Asbury Park jeweler who is a friend of Mr. Oblatt. He told the jeweler that the woman who accompanied him wanted to see some pearl necklaces. After explaining that she was deaf, they looked over a tray of necklaces and refused to consider them because they were not expensive enough. Mr. Oblatt then brought out the $4,500 necklace and they were looking it over when the jeweler was called away for a moment.

When he returned the couple told him that they would make a selection during the afternoon and went out. Mr. Oblatt then noticed that the necklace was gone and followed them to the hall. There the man pointed a revolver at him and told him to keep quiet. The peweler returned to his office for a moment to make sure the necklace was gone, and the couple disappeared by the time he reached the hall.

When he reported the theft he identified the man's picture in the Rogue's Gallery, and it is expected that he will soon be arrested.

MISSING PASTOR IS BACK.

The Rev. Joslin's Return Follows That of Attractive Parishioner.

Special to The New York Times.

FRIENDSHIP, N. J., July 18.—The Rev. Lewis E. Joslin, the young pastor of the Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church, who disappeared more than a week ago, at the time Miss Nettie Lafferty, an attractive bookkeeper and a member of his congregation, also left this village, is back at the parsonage. Mr. Joslin returned home quietly last Sunday, about a day after Miss Lafferty returned alone to her own home near here.

Pastor Joslin could not be reached tonight, but Mrs. Joslin said that he had been broken in health and had gone away. She declined to say where her husband had been.

The wife and their two small children welcomed the missing pastor back home, and Mrs. Joslin said tonight that she had withdrawn warrants which she swore out in Salem charging her husband with disorder and nonsupport.

"I expect my husband will resign his pastorate here, but he will not withdraw from the ministry," said Mrs. Joslin.

Miss Lafferty told friends she was away visiting relatives.

WIFE CALLS WATKINS CRUEL

Service Board Statistician Sued for Separation.

Charges of cruelty against George P. Watkins, assistant chief statistician of the Public Service Commission, were made in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Helen Richards Watkins in a suit for separation. She attached to her complaint a letter she alleged that her husband wrote her.

The couple were married on Aug. 8, 1909, and have a daughter 3 years old. Mrs. Watkins says her husband began to abuse her soon after the wedding, and he left her in the Fall of 1913 and compelled her to sign a separation agreement, under which she was to get $75 a week alimony. She says she has received no support from him since last December, although he has an income of more than $5,000 a year.

The letter attached to Mrs. Watkins's complaint was in part as follows:

"I do not want your assistance in keeping house or making a home. I would rather be homeless. Though your child is itself a product of your and your sister's bad faith, it might have saved you from the worst consequences of your incapacity for love, but you promptly put it to your own uses, as you did everything else. As an incident of the selfish policy, you made it impossible for my mother to have a home with me even temporarily.

"Thus you made yourself lonely and your child almost fatherless. You will doubtless complete your work by making demands that will further negative any incentive I may still have to live and work, and you will be as much a curse to your child as you have been to your husband. If there is a hell, it is for you."

BRAZILIAN HITS AT US.

Deputy Moacyo Refers In Speech to a "Perfidious Neutrality."

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted to insert in the official records of the House an address delivered in Buenos Aires by Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, at the time of the celebration of the centenary of Argentine independence. In this address the Ambassador attacked German militarism.

In moving that the speech be included in the records, Deputy Moacyo said "certain American Governments" were adopting principles contrary to Western civilization, and that all "shamelessly preserve silence, seeking to avoid dangerous conflicts with the conqueror in the great tragedy in Europe." One of the American Governments, the Deputy said, "strives by all means to maintain a perfidious neutrality which disarms, oppresses, enfeebles us, and in certain cases humiliates us.

"It is absolutely necessary," he continued, "that we range ourselves on the side of threatened Western civilization."

ROBERT C. BROWN DEAD.

Well-Known Cigar Manufacturer Was a Civil War Veteran.

Robert Campbell Brown, former head of the Owl Commercial Company and a Director of the Excelsior Savings Bank of this city, died on Monday at his home in Grand Avenue, Newburg, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Coshocton, N. Y., and at the age of 11 went with his uncle, Uri Balcom, a pioneer lumber man of Chicago, to settle in the Marquette section on Lake Superior, where his relatives were the first white settlers.

In 1861 Mr. Brown joined the Sixteenth Regulars at the first call for soldiers in the civil war. In 1863, after taking part in a number of battles, he was honorably discharged on account of ill-health, and came to this city, where he entered the employ of the grocery firm Millard & Sturdevant, soon becoming a partner.

Mr. Brown started in the cigar business in 1880, and was sole distributing agent for Stratton & Storm, the business later being merged into the Owl Commercial Company. Fifteen years ago he retired on account of failing health.

Mr. Brown formerly belonged to the Old Guard, the New York Athletic, Manhattan, Suburban Driving, and Press Clubs, being a life member of the last-named organization. He was also a former member of the Colonial, Cumberland, Pequod, and Phoenix Clubs, and was one of the organizers of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, his number therein being 120. In addition, he was a Mason and Knight Templar.

Mr. Brown was Secretary of the Owl Commercial Company of New York and Florida at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Miss Amanda Minnie Douglas.

Miss Amanda Minnie Douglas, a writer whose works have been popular for fifty years and who recently wrote the series "Helen Grant," died yesterday at her home, 470 Sumner Avenue, Newark, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year. She was educated in the City Institute here and began writing for The New York Ledger, Saturday Evening Post, and The Ladies' Friend. Her first book, "In Trust," appeared in 1866, and one or more of her books appeared each year until 1913, when she published "Red House Children at Grafton," her last volume.

Supreme Court Clerk Dies.

Thomas B. Seaman, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Queens County, died on Monday at the home of his twin brother, James M. Seaman, in his sixty-fifth year. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and retired in 1895, when he became clerk of the Supreme Court. He was active in politics and church work for many years. Mr. Seaman was a charter director of the Freeport State Bank and a member of several fraternal societies.

JAMES H. MOORE, CAPITALIST, DEAD

Brother and Partner of "Judge" Moore Passes Away at His Home in Wisconsin.

NOTABLE FIGURE IN FINANCE

Aided in the Promotion of Many Big American Corporations and Made Fortune of Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 18.—James Hobart Moore, lawyer and capitalist, and a younger brother of William H. Moore, the capitalist of New York City, died at his home here last night in his sixty-fifth year.

He was a son of the late Nathaniel F. Moore and Mrs. Rachel A. Beckwith Moore, and was born in Berkshire, N. Y. Mr. Moore received an academic education and started life as a bank clerk in Binghamton, N. Y., removing to Chicago in 1873, and being admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1881.

Mr. Moore became prominent when he joined with his borther, "Judge" Moore, in the organization of the four great steel corporations known as the "Moore Group," with their capitalization of $187,000,000. They later sold out to the United States Steel Corporation at a figure said to be largely in excess of the amount of their capital stock. In addition to these four corporations, they were the promoters of the National Biscuit Company, the Rock Island Railroad, the American Can Company, and a number of other successful companies.

The remarkable operations of the Moore brothers included two historic failures. The first was the result of their trying to raise the price of Diamond Match stock which they were operators on the Chicago Stock Exchange. This was in 1896, when the nomination of Bryan had started a bear movement all over the country. They failed for $5,000,000, after which the Chicago Stock Exchange was closed for three months, and several New York banks only saved themselves by strenuous measures.

Following this the Moores went to work to recuperate and pay off their indebtedness. Their first effort was the promotion of the National Biscuit Company. This was followed by the promotion of the American Strawboard Company and the American Can Company. When they went to New York in 1901 they sold out to Smith & Moore for $10,000,000 each. Then came the Rock Island deal in which they bought the railroad stock at 110 and soon saw it rise to 175, thereby making another large fortune.

Their second failure, which was not so serious as the first, came in 1909, when the brokerage firm of Sidney C. Love & Co. of Chicago was forced to suspend. Mr. Love, who had risen from a clerical position with a street railroad company to that of a millionaire, was first backed by James Hobart Moore, but later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Love went into partnership with "Judge" Moore. The failure came after this, and it was found that William H. Moore had lost $2,500,000.

Mr. Moore was a frequent exhibitor at horse shows, both in the East and on the Pacific Coast, where he made his home in Santa Barbara, Cal. He was one of the best four-in-hand drivers in the country and owned a number of fine horses at his death, although of late years he had taken up the automobile. Mr. Moore was a member of many clubs and lived here during the Summer.

He married Miss Lora Josephine Small of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Moores entered the steel business with the formation of the American Tin Plate Company, capitalized at $50,000,000. They organized the National Steel Company with $50,000,000; the American Steel Hoop Company, with $33,000,000, and the American Sheet Metal Company, with $40,000,000. They were prominent in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

Henry Heman Ward.

Henry Heman Ward, for thirty years cashier in the New York office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Sunday at his home, 523 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-third year. He was born in North Adams, Mass., and became a telegrapher at the age of 14, being appointed cashier of the company shortly after the civil war. Ten years ago Mr. Ward retired, and since then has been associated with the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange. He was one of the oldest members of the Brick Presbyterian Church of that city. His wife, two daughters, and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY HENRIETTA CARTER, a resident of Madison, N. J., died on Monday night at the home of Dr. Harry V. Bingham of that town, where she had been undergoing treatment for several months. She was in her twenty-third year.

Mrs. MARY HELEN HULSKAMPER, widow of John A. Hulskamper, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-seventh year.

Dr. THOMAS C. ELMENDORF, a physician in Port Chester, N. Y., for forty years, died yesterday morning at his home, 166 North Main Street in that place, in his sixty-fourth year.

MORRIS BERNSTEIN of this city, a guest at the Lakeside Inn, near South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., was drowned yesterday while bathing in Brown's Pond, at that place. He was 20 years old. His body was recovered.

Mrs. CATHERINE DAFF died on Monday at her home in Freeport, L. I., in her sixty-seventh year. She is survived by a daughter, Grace.

RAYMOND ALLISON SOPER, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Soper, died in the Soper homestead in Holly Hollows, L. I., on Monday, aged 37 years.

STEPHEN C. SHERIDAN, 30 years old, in the employ of Austin, Nichols & Co. for the last ten years, died at his home, 227 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

GEORGE SCHASSNER, who had been a member of the police force for twenty-three years, long stationed in Central Park, is dead at his home, 380 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 53 years. He left a widow and three sons.

HENRY ADOLPH MOHRMANN, 81 years old, for many years President of the Board of Trustees of the Zion Lutheran Church, of which he was a member for half a century, died yesterday at his home, 462 Gates Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mohrmann held the rank of brevet Major in the Ringold Horse Guards, and was a member of the National Guard for twenty years. A son, Frederick A. Mohrmann, survives him.

PETER I. ATHERTON, a soloist for many years in the choir of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 91 Fifth Street, Yonkers, that borough, at the age of 57 years. He was a native of England, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. DOROTHY HAUN, wife of Ronald Haun, and an active member of the societies of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, died at her home, 54 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Haun was born in Germany sixty-five years ago, and is survived, besides her husband, by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. ROSALIE WOLFERZ, wife of the Rev. Louis Wolferz, pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her residence, 497 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Wolferz was active in church and benevolent work in Brooklyn, and at the time of her death was President of the Board of Directors of the German Home for the Aged. She was also actively interested in the German Orphanage. She is survived by three daughters and a son besides her husband.

JAMES G. MILTON, formerly a member of the firm of Moulton & Ricketts, art dealers, died on Monday at his home in Chicago.

HENRY T. STEWART, an employe of the Hudson Navigation Company, died on Monday at his home, 1,906 Valentine Avenue, The Bronx, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. JULIA WOYACK, widow of Frederick Woyack, one of the first settlers of Carlstadt, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amelia Wagner, in that city. She was in her seventieth year.

THOMAS HENRY BALLAN, General Secretary for the New York Home for Homeless Boys, at 441 East 123d Street, for the last ten years, died yesterday in a hospital in Norwalk, Conn., after an operation for appendicitis. He was in his thir

YANKEES LOSE GAME AND ALSO TWO PITCHERS IN AN AFTERNOON OF DISASTER

YANKS FALL THICK AND FAIRLY FAST

Cullop and Caldwell Are Hurt and Tigers Find Markle Very Choice Picking.

WHITEWASH BRUSH APPLIED

Detroit Gets Together Four Runs, but Allows Local Team None—Baker's Injury Serious.

Two more of the Yankee pitchers were injured yesterday in the game at the Polo Grounds, in which the Donovan troupe was easily disposed of by a score of 4 to 0. Nick Cullop, the club's best boxman, pulled a muscle just below the lower rib and collapsed on the field. Later in the game Caldwell was hit on the kneecap with a swifty batted ball, and had to leave the game.

The list of cripples is now increased to five star players. Frank Baker was more seriously injured on Saturday than was at first supposed. It has been discovered that not only is Baker's chest badly bruised, but three ribs are broken. Gilhooley is nursing a broken leg and Fritz Maisel has not recovered from the effects of a broken collarbone.

The loss of Cullop yesterday and the temporary layoff of Baker constitute a hard shock to the Yankees' pennant hopes, and under the conditions the team cannot expect to stay up in front, although the second-string men are doing better work than was expected.

Going Strongly When Injured.

Cullop leads the pitchers of the league, with a record of nine games won and one lost. He was going along smoothly yesterday in the second inning, when he suddenly fell in a heap, after delivering the ball to George Burns. Cullop had just thrown an underhand curve, and the muscles had pulled away from a lower rib. The pain was so intense that Cullop collapsed, and it was some time before he was revived sufficiently to go to the clubhouse. It will be at least two weeks, and perhaps longer, before he can pitch again. Cliff Markle was called upon to succeed Cullop, but Cliff went along so poorly that Donovan brought Ernie Shore after the Tigers had gathered enough runs off Markle to win.

Wee Willie Mitchell, who was recently discarded by the Cleveland Club, but who has shown a new interest in life, was too much for the Yankee batsmen, and beat them just as he did on last Friday. On that occasion Mitchell was also pitted against Cullop, and it was the first time that the great Yankee southpaw had suffered defeat this season.

It wasn't until the ninth inning that the Yankees were able to get a baserunner beyond second base.

Markle in Trouble at Once.

Cobb was the first batter up in the second inning, and he went out at first. Veach flied to Rube Oldring, and Burns was facing Cullop when the pitcher met with his accident. When Markle came in to pitch he passed Burns. Young then got a Texas Leaguer, sending Burns to third.

While Baker, the Detroit pitcher, was at the bat Burns tried to steal home, but the batter was hit by one of Markle's wild tosses, and Burns had to go back to third. With the bases full, Mitchell died at first, and Markle was saved from an embarrassing situation temporarily.

Vitt opened the third with a double to left, and went to third when Bush dropped a perfect bunt to the infield. Markle then hit Heilman and filled the bases. Markle was still very wild, and one of his shoots bounded out of Walters's mitt, and Vitt scored. Donovan then recalled Markle, and Caldwell took up the task. Cobb hit a single to right and scored Bush, Heilman going to third. Veach hit out a sacrifice fly and scored Heilman. Cobb was nailed at second, and slid safely into third by the margin of an eyelash.

Burns rolled to Caldwell, who threw the runner out at first. Cobb then again tried one of his spectacular steals, attempting to beat Pipp all the way home. Pipp got the ball back to Walters in time to slap the Georgia Gem with the ball. Cobb's spikes were gleaming as he slid home, but little Walters tagged him just the same.

Caldwell's Marksmanship Poor.

Caldwell got wild in the fourth. After two were out, Mitchell singled and Vitt walked. Bush also walked and filled the bases. Caldwell then uncorked a wild pitch, and Mitchell scored, while the other two runners advanced a base each.

The accident to Caldwell happened while he was pitching in the ninth. After Baker had lined to Magee, Mitchell hit a low liner, which was going at a terrific clip, and caught Caldwell on the right kneecap. He was so badly hurt that he couldn't reach for the ball, and after his knee had been examined he limped off the field. While the injury from first examination showed it to be nothing more than a bad bruise, he will probably limp for several days.

The first hit which the Yankees made off Mitchell was a terrific smash through Vitt in the fourth inning by Peckinpaugh. Boone got one in the fifth and High got a lucky infield tap in the sixth.

In the ninth Peckinpaugh opened with a single to short and Baumann lifted a high fly to Bush. Oldring then forced Peckinpaugh at second. Charley Mullen singled to centre and Cobb foozled the roller. Oldring going to third, the first Yankee runner who had reached that advanced station during the afternoon. Boone was more than anxious to produce a satisfactory smash, but he died at first on Bush's throw, and the Yanks were victims of a shutout. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	1	2	1	2
Bush,ss	4	1	1	2	5
Heilmann,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	5	2
Baker,c	3	0	0	6	0
Mitchell,p	4	1	2	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0
High,lf	4	0	1	6	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	8	1
Schang,lf	2	0	0	6	0
Mitting,lf,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Lajoie,1b	0	0	1	10	1
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Carroll,c	3	0	0	3	1
Lanning,c	1	0	0	1	0
Nabor,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	30	2	7	27	10

Errors—Cicotte, Walsh, Carroll, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	2—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Schalk, Jackson. Stolen bases—McMullin, (2.), Cicotte, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Witt, Schang. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Lajoie. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Lanning, 3; off Nabors, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits, 3 run, in nine innings; off Lanning, 2 hits, 2 runs, in five innings; off Nabors, 10 hits, 4 runs, in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lanning, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Lanning, 1; by Nabors, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

SECOND GAME. CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,ss	5	0	0	3	6
E. Collins,2b	4	2	2	2	5
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	12	0
J. Collins,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lapp,c	4	0	0	5	2
M'Mullin,3b	3	0	2	1	8
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	3	8	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Lajoie,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
M'Elwee,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Mitting,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Meyer,c	3	0	1	11	1
Meyers,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	33	2	6	27	8

Errors—Weaver, (2,) Fournier, Lawry, Lajoie, Meyers.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Scott. Stolen bases—Jackson, McMullin, (2.) Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Meyers, 10. Double play—Scott, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Scott, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (McMullin.) Earned runs—Off Scott, 2; off Myers, 2. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SENATORS GET ANOTHER.

Make It Four Out of Five in Series with Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Washington made it four out of five from Cleveland by winning today's game, 3 to 2. In the first inning Moeller got a scratch hit to Wambsgans, stole second, and scored on two infield outs. That was the only earned run of the game. Speaker's muff of Gallia's fly allowed Washington to score twice in the second inning. Roth, who made both of Cleveland's runs, was aided by errors of McBride and Henry. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Rice,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Jamieson,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Henry,c	3	1	1	7	0
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	7	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	1	0
W'bag'r,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Roth,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	1	1	3
Turner,3b	3	0	1	2	2
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	8	1
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Covington,p	0	0	0	0	0
bHoward	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	24	10

a-Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Gould in ninth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Henry, McBride.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Rice. Stolen bases—Moeller, Gallia, Roth, Gandil. Double play—Gallia, McBride and Jamieson. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Gould, 7 hits, 1 run in eight innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 6; by Gould, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 11; Lowell, 4.
Portland, 7; Springfield, 2.
New London, 5; Lynn, 1.
Bridgeport, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Hartford, 4; Worcester, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 8; St. Paul, 3.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
Toledo, 10; Minneapolis, 0.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 5.
(First game.)
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 1.
(Second game.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; New York, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0.
(Game forfeited in tenth inning with score 4 to 4.)
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	48	35	.578
Boston	46	35	.568
Cleveland	46	37	.554
Chicago	44	36	.550
Washington	43	38	.531
Detroit	44	40	.524
St. Louis	36	46	.439
Philadelphia	18	58	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	30	.605
Boston	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	39	.487
Chicago	39	43	.476
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	39	46	.464
Cincinnati	34	49	.410

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York,
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pitsburgh,
(Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX WIN A COUPLE.

Defeat Ill-Fated Mackmen Twice—Schang Is Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. — Chicago won both games here today, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, and thereby made a clean sweep of the series of four games. In the first contest the visitors bunched hits off Lanning and Nabors, while Cicotte was effective after the first inning.

In this game Schang stumbled and fell against a cement wall going after a foul. He was carried off the field unconscious and taken to a hospital. His jaw is fractured, and his shoulder blade badly bruised, and it will be at least a month before he can play again.

Although Meyers fanned ten batsmen, Chicago won the second game by bunching hits in the fourth and eighth innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,ss	5	0	1	1	3
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Felsch,cf	5	0	1	1	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Ness,1b	3	2	2	11	1
J. Collins,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Schalk,c	5	1	2	5	1
M'Mullin,3b	5	1	1	2	5
Cicotte,p	3	2	1	1	5
Total	37	9	12	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,2b	4	1	2	0	2
Witt,ss	4	0	1	6	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lajoie,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mitting,lf,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Walters,c	2	0	0	5	0
Lanning,p	2	0	1	0	0
Nabor,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	30	2	7	27	10

Errors—Cicotte, Walsh, Carroll, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	2—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Schalk, Jackson. Stolen bases—McMullin, (2,) Cicotte, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Witt, Schang. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Lajoie. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Lanning, 3; off Nabors, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits, 3 run, in nine innings; off Lanning, 2 hits, 2 runs, in five innings; off Nabors, 10 hits, 4 runs, in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lanning, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Lanning, 1; by Nabors, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

SECOND GAME. CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,ss	5	0	0	3	6
E. Collins,2b	4	2	2	2	5
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	12	0
J. Collins,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lapp,c	4	0	0	5	2
M'Mullin,3b	3	0	2	1	8
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	3	8	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Lajoie,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
M'Elwee,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Mitting,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Meyer,c	3	0	1	11	1
Meyers,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	33	2	6	27	8

Errors—Weaver, (2,) Fournier, Lawry, Lajoie, Meyers.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Scott. Stolen bases—Jackson, McMullin, (2.) Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Meyers, 10. Double play—Scott, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Scott, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (McMullin.) Earned runs—Off Scott, 2; off Myers, 2. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

M'GRAW EJECTED, GIANTS DEJECTED

Lose Their Pep and the Game After Emslie Sends Manager from Cardinals' Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Mutterings of thunder attended today's ball game between the Giants and Cardinals, and also mutterings of managers, which grew to growls and roars. The Giants, sorely beset, lost the game, 5 to 2, making three straight defeats here, and in the sixth inning lost the guidance of their manager. A ridiculous decision by Bob Emslie angered McGraw to the raving point almost, and he was sent off the field. Huggins of the Cardinals was involved in the wrangle before it was over, and Klem found it expedient, for the sake of peace and order, to send him to the guardhouse.

It was an even game when McGraw was ejected, but from that moment the Cardinals improved and the Giants wilted. The Giants grew weak with the stick and in the field, whereas the Cardinals, with better fighting spirit, battled all the harder with their manager missing. Emslie's decision hurt the Giants' chances, but the Cardinals won primarily because they played much better.

The Giants opened smartly, drubbing Steele for a triple and a home run in the first inning, but Steele improved, and their hitting did not amount to much after the initial inning. Perritt, too, pitched splendidly. He held the Cardinals to a tie until the seventh inning, in which his skill and nerve would have brought him safely past a parlous situation if his support had fulfilled requirements.

A fumbled grounder by Lobert enabled the Cardinals to break the tie, made it necessary to supplant Poll with a pinch hitter, and brought to the mound Anderson, whose delivery was shredded by the home guard in the eighth. The Giants were in the field early with their misdeeds, and all of their mistakes were costly. They pined away with the bat and mangled opportunities in the field.

The first mistake was in the first inning, and was a blunder in coaching by McGraw. Burns greeted Steele with a three-bagger. McGraw coached him home. The relay from Smith to Miller to Gonzales beat him to the plate, with a yard or two to spare. A minute or two later Robertson whanged a colossal home run across the baseball area in left field, which would have been good for two runs instead of one had Burns been held at third. However, second guesses always are right.

Miller, on a single; Hornsby, with an out, and Wilson, with a single, tied the score for the Cardinals in the second inning. Doolan, with a bunt, and Kauff, with a single, reached first in the second and fourth innings, respectively, and with nobody out, but never reached second. One was out stealing, the other was forced.

The Cardinals were finding it just as difficult to score again. Miller was on third in the fifth with two out, when Lobert made a fine jumping stop of a grounder from Gonzales and tossed out the Cuban.

It was in the sixth period that Emslie booted a decision and started a row. Kauff hit for the first. The whole third, not officially; but actually. He was on the bag when touched. "Out!" said Emslie, and even the partisan spectators laughed. But it was not funny to McGraw. Straightway his ire got up, and whereat he got his marching orders. He marched to the bench, took his time about vamoosing, and while he was taking it Huggins eased himself into the plot.

Huggins wanted the umpires to hurry up about getting McGraw to depart. McGraw spoke his opinion of Huggins quite plainly and in a style not lacking in vigor. Also, he discoursed over Emslie's way of first base and delivered a verbal broadside to that erring arbiter. Huggins the while was doing some fussing of his own with Klem, and kept it up until he, too, had to vacate the coaching lines.

A single by Hornsby with none out and that player's dashing base running when Wilson hit safely stationed Cardinals at third and second in the seventh inning. Robertson took Gonzales's fly and Hornsby scored. Wilson went to third.

The next play was the turning point. Corhan grounded to Lobert, giving an easy play at the plate, but Lobert fumbled and Hornsby scored. Undaunted by this costly break in his delivery, Perritt pluckily took care of Long and Bescher without further scoring.

Smith singled off Anderson in the eighth, Miller tripled, and Hornsby doubled. Doolan and Doyle contributed wild throws. The resulting three runs provided a gan entirely too wide for the stumbling Giants to cross, although Robertson made a run in the ninth on a three-bagger and a wild pitch. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Beck,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Smith,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Miller,2b	4	2	3	3	1
Hornsby,1b	4	2	2	9	0
Wilson,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	7	0
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Steele,p	2	0	0	3	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	2
aLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	27	5

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Robt'son,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Doolan,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Lobert,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Bariden,c	2	0	0	8	2
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	1
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
bRoush	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	24	11

a-Batted for Steele in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.
Errors—Corham, Doolan, (2.)

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Kauff, Hornsby. Three-base hits—Miller, Robertson, Burns. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Miller, Robertson, Corhan. Sacrifice hit—Doolan. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 6 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Anderson, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Ames, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Perritt, 2. Wild pitches—Ames, Perritt. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

RED PEPPER FOR RAGAN.

Cincinnati Pelts Him from Mound, Beating Boston, 6 to 4.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Cincinnati knocked Ragan out of the box in the fourth inning, winning the last game of the series from Boston here today, 6 to 4. In the fourth, with one out, Killifer singled and Louden walked. Wingo then doubled, scoring Killifer. Schneider followed with a single, scoring Louden and Wingo, himself coming home on Groh's triple. Hughes then took Ragan's place on the mound. Schneider pitched good ball, two of the visitors' runs being made off Killifer's error. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	4	3
Neale,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Fisher,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Herzog,ss	1	0	0	2	1
Chase,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Killifer,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Louden,2b	3	1	1	4	4
Wingo,c	3	1	2	2	4
Schneider,p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	30	6	9	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	5	0	2	1	3
Fitzpat'k,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Tyler,p	1	0	0	1	0
Wilhot,rf	3	1	0	2	1
Magee,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	6	2
Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Wendy,c	3	0	0	5	4
Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	1
Hughes,p	1	0	0	1	0
Evers,2b	1	1	0	0	0
Total	31	4	6	24	11

Cincinnati	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Neale, Wingo, Magee, Killifer. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Groh. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Evers, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double plays—Fisher, Loudon and Chase; Groh, unassisted; Chase, Herzog and Chase; Groh, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First on error—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Tyler, 1; off Schneider, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 8 hits, 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off Hughes, 1 hit, 1 run, in two and two-thirds innings; off Tyler, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Schneider, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Griffith,) by Schneider, (Fitzpatrick, Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Tyler, 3; by Schneider, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

CUBS FORFEIT TO ROBINS.

Umpire Takes Action When Vaughn and Tinker Defy Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Serious trouble between umpires and players, which has been simmering under the surface during the series between the Dodgers and the Cubs, boiled out in the last game of the series at North Side Park this afternoon, when Umpire Byron declared the contest forfeited to Brooklyn in the tenth inning. Thus the result of the game is automatically etched into the records as Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0. A 4-to-4 tie existed when the game was declared forfeited.

The refusal of Jim Vaughn to pitch to Ollie O'Mara when ordered to do so by Umpire Byron was the cause of the trouble. This is the way the stage was set: Hy Myers, first batter up in the tenth frame, got to second base when Kinabe threw his grounder past Saier. Johnston beat out a bunt to Zeider, sending Myers to third. Then Johnston stole second. With the call two and two on O'Mara, Vaughn stepped out of the hurling box and stood facing the plate. He insisted that Johnston, on second, was tipping Fischer's signals off to O'Mara.

Byron ordered Vaughn to throw the ball. Hippo was firm in his determination not to throw it. According to the pitching rules, the ball must be delivered to the batter within twenty seconds after it is returned to the pitcher, so Byron called a ball.

At this juncture Tinker ran from the bench toward the plate. The umpire ordered Tinker to return to the bench. Joe refused. After five minutes had elapsed, Byron forfeited the game.

The game will cost the Cubs $1,000, which is the penalty exacted by the league for forfeiture of the game. It will unquestionably be protested.

The Cubs scored one run in the second, when Kelly drew a pass, stole second, and continued to third on Meyers's wild throw. He scored while O'Mara was retiring Saier. Two more were added in the third on Knabe's double, a triple by Mann, and Zimmerman's single.

Kelly again registered in the fourth. He got a life when Cutshaw dropped his pop fly, and Zeider brought him in with a single past Getz.

George McConnell started on the hill for the Cubs, and for five innings held the Dodgers hitless. In the sixth, however, the visitors knotted up the score. Myers batted for Marquard, and shot a line single to centre, the first hit off McConnell. Johnston was retired, but O'Mara allied Myers with a single to left. Daubert worked a pass, and after McConnell had pitched one ball to Wheat, Seaton was called to the box.

Wheat smashed out a single, scoring O'Mara and sending Daubert to third, whence the latter scored when Seaton uncorked a wild pitch. Then Cutshaw counted Wheat with a double to centre, this hit coming off Vaughn, who relieved Seaton. Thereafter there was no more scoring either side.

Marquard started for the Dodgers, but gave way to Coombs in the sixth. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston,cf,rf	5	0	2	1	0
O'Mara,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	10	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Stengel,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Coombs,p	1	0	1	0	0
Getz,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Meyers,c	4	1	1	8	0
Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1
H.Myers,cf	2	1	1	4	0
aM'Carthy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Mann,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Flack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Zimm'n,ss	4	0	2	2	3
Kelly,lf	3	2	0	4	0
Saier,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Zeider,3b	4	0	2	3	2
Archer,c	3	0	0	2	0
Fischer,c	0	0	0	0	0
M'Connell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
aVaughn,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	8	27	14

a-Batted for Stengel in sixth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw, J. Meyers, Knabe, Zeider.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4
Chicago	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, J. Meyers, Knabe. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Johnston, Kelly. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; Saier and Zeider. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Coombs, 1; off McConnell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Coombs, no hits, no runs in four innings; off McConnell, 2 hits, 3 runs in five and one-third innings; off Seaton, 2 hits, 1 run, one out in sixth inning; off Vaughn, 2 hits, no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—

TIE FOR LEAD ON VAN CORTLANDT LINKS

DOYLE AND BARNES TIE IN PRO GOLF

Each Has Card of 136 for First Two Rounds at Van Cortlandt Park.

NEW COURSE RECORD IS SET

Macdonald Makes 66 in Morning—Doyle Comes from a Hospital Bed to the Links.

Patrick J. Doyle of South Shore and James Barnes of White Marsh tied for low score yesterday in the first two rounds of the New York Newspaper Golf Club's competition for professionals at Van Cortlandt Park. They turned in cards of 136, but even these low figures do not necessarily mean that the race will be fought out between them today when the competition closes with another thirty-six holes. Only two strokes behind stands Robert Macdonald of Buffalo, while Walter Hagen of Rochester, winner of the recent metropolitan open, is fourth on the list with 140. Four more are tied at 141, and six more, including such brilliant golfers as E. W. Loving, Gil Nichols, and Jack Hutchinson, are still considered in the running with scores of 142 to their credit.

One of the incidents of a sensational day's play was the establishing of a course record of 66 by Macdonald—a record that is beyond cavil. These figures were credited to Loving on Monday, and were said to equal a more or less mythical mark made by him as an amateur. Expert opinion is that Macdonald will be recognized as the real record-holder, as his round was made in an individual competition when he was required to do all the work himself, while Loving's total was accomplished in a match in which he was paired with an amateur who relieved him of the necessity of doing his best at all times.

From Hospital to Links.

Doyle proved the real wonder of the tourney. In fact, members of the medical profession and the internes at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, will be surprised to learn that this reckless Irishman had the temerity to negotiate two rounds of the Van Cortlandt course. Doyle, who won the open championship of Ireland before coming to this country several years ago, took part in the metropolitan open at Garden City and was taken from there to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from an internal complaint. He was under the care of a physician who is a member of the South Shore Club, where Doyle is the professional.

Doyle rested easily at the hospital until the present tourney got under way. He ambled up to Van Cortlandt on Monday without seeking notoriety and felt all right after going twelve holes with an amateur. Checking his clubs at the Grand Central Depot he emerged from the hospital yesterday, bent on real business. The few who followed him saw that he was in pain at times, and in all probability his illness caused him to miss some easy puts that, if made, would have kept his score still lower. This was particularly noticeable in the afternoon round, when he took three putts at the second, fifteenth, and eighteenth holes.

His best exhibitions were on the seventh and eighth greens. On the former he holed a long putt for a three, and came back at the next hole with another run down from a distance which netted him a four. Another long put at the home green enabled him to finish the morning round in 68. In spite of his physical disability Doyle's rounds showed greater consistency than those of any other player. He was in and out on both morning and afternoon in 34. His card for the two rounds follows:

FIRST ROUND.										
Out	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	5	—34
In	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	—34—68
SECOND ROUND.										
Out	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	—36
In	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	—34—70—138

Barnes Plays Steadily.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh pro who tied for the metropolitan title and then had to give way to Hagen in the play-off, followed in the wake of Hagen and Macdonald. He was steady as a clock throughout, and in the morning round had only two fives on his card, both coming in, when he took 34 against his 33 going out. He had Jack Hobens as a playing mate, and the Englewood pro, though he finished well down the list, kept him traveling on many of the holes. Barnes was at the top of his game going out in the afternoon and reached the ninth in 35, against 36 for Hagen and Jack Hobens. Barnes also had the honor then, but lost it when driving over the pond to the eleventh green he hit the bank and had to play out for the loss of a stroke.

Barnes was on the green with his tee shot and narrowly missed a two. He made the long twelfth green in 2 also, but required two putts to get down. The Whitemarsh man had another chance to finish with the absolute low score on the home hole, where he grazed the cup for what would have been a two. Throughout the day his driving was remarkable both for length and direction. The long distance acquired in his tee shots had much to do with the excellence of the following card:

FIRST ROUND.										
Out	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	—33
In	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	—34—67
SECOND ROUND.										
Out	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	—36
In	5	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	—34—69—136

Robert Macdonald, besides obtaining credit for the course record, won on his morning round the $10 in cash offered for the best score on each round. He was in magnificent form going out after he had played the first two holes—a three on the third and a two on the fourth making up for the four and five with which he started. A four for the fifth was followed by three threes in succession and he finished with 32 for the outward journey. He had two fives going out and two more marred his card coming in, but in spite of these lapses from perfect golf he made 34 coming back.

Macdonald had some hard luck in the afternoon, notably on the ninth hole, where he was on the edge of the green in two. His putt for a four went inside the cup, ran all round it and then, in some marvellous manner, the ball jumped up again and trembled on the rim. It looked as if it might fall back, but Macdonald stood at the prospect to wait and banged it in for a five. His record score for the eighteen holes follows:

Out	4	5	3	2	4	3	3	5	—32	
In	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	3	3	—34—66

Bert Battell of Flushing earned $10 for low score in the afternoon with a 67, but the real surprise of that round was the work of the one-handed golfer, Louis Martucci, who made a 68. His precision on short play was remarkable, and on the hole before going to the hill he pitched up from the lake side to the green so closely that he narrowly missed holing out on the approach shot. His card was considered one of the features of the day, as it contained only one 5. It follows:

Out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—36
In	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	3—32—68

Walter Hagen, the Metropolitan champion, played well in streaks, but began badly in the afternoon with two fives. He made two more fives in succession coming in, but finished so well that he is rated dangerous for today's play.

The scores:

P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 68, 68—136; James Barnes, Whitemarsh, 67, 69—136; Robert Macdonald, Buffalo, 66, 72—138; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 69, 71—140; Bert Battell, Flushing, 67, 74—141; Jack Dowling, Bearsdale, 72, 69—141; Joe Sylvester, St. Albans, 68, 73—141; Emmett French, York, Penn., 71, 70—141; W. Macfarlane, Hudson River, 73, 69—142; E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge, 69, 73—142; M. J. O'Loughlin, Richfield, 70, 72—142; Gil Nichols, Great Neck, 71, 71—142; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 69, 73—142; Wilfrid Reid, Yahnundasis, 69, 73—142; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 72, 72—144; George McLean, Dunwoodie, 74, 71—145; Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt, 73, 72—145; Edward Loos, Charlotte, N. C., 70, 75—145; L. Martucci, Essex County, 78, 68—146; Louis Tellier, Brookline, 75, 71—146; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 71, 75—146; J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 76, 70—146; Carl Anderson, New York, 73, 74—147; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 77, 70—147; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 74, 74—148; Alex. Ogilvie, St. Andrew's, 75, 73—148; N. Demane, unattached, 73, 75—148; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 74, 75—149; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 74, 75—149; T. MnNamara, New York, 76, 73—149; Tom Skipper, Suburban, Md., 74, 76—150; M. J. Ford, Mosholu, 78, 72—150; Louis Casalaro, Fairview, 76, 74—150; T. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 76, 74—150; J. R. Thomson, Philadelphia, 72, 79—151; R. C. Macdonald, Hudson River, 74, 78—152; Harry Dunn, Dyker Meadow, 77, 75—152; F. H. Bellwood, Garden City, 75, 77—152; E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 76, 76—152; F. T. Sprogell, Bon Air, Penn., 76, 77—153; John Bredemus, unattached, 78, 75—153; W. Howe, North Adams, 77, 77—154; W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 72, 82—154; Paul Haber, Wykagyl, 76, 78—154; W. L. West, unattached, 80, 74—154; Jack Jolly, Newark, 73, 81—154; W. Clashy, Lake George, 78, 76—154; E. Phelan, unattached, 78, 76—154; F. J. McNamara, Sound Beach, 77, 77—154; William Scott, Montclair, 81, 73—154; Fred Cooke, Troy, 77, 77—154; J. Golden, Tuxedo, 77, 78—155; W. Walsh, unattached, 76, 79—155; W. Gressick, unattached, 78, 78—156; Ben Nichols, North Hempstead, 78, 78—156; J. Reid, Richmond, Va., 77, 79—156; A. N. Ednie, Century, 79, 78—157; J. Farrell, Siwanoy, 78, 79—157; John Inglis, Fairview, 80, 77—157; C. W. Singleton, Oakland, 76, 82—158; Alex. Pirie, Sunningdale, 81, 77—158; F. C. Canonsa, Quaker Ridge, 81, 79—160; M. Sykes, Cedar Court, 81, 79—160; J. P. McMahon, unattached, 80, 80—160; B. Grell, unattached, 80, 82—162; Jack Barnes, Montgomery, Ala., 79, 83—162; J. Crossan, Marine and Field, 83, 81—164; A. Harned, Forest Park, 80, 77—168; P. O'Connor, Essex County, 80, 87—167; E. Galligan, Massapequa, 82, 85—167; Alex. Milne, South Orange, 87, 81—168; J. F. Lawson, unattached, 81, 89—170; F. D. Hill, unattached, 91, 80—171; D. J. O'Brien, Westogue, 86, 85—174; F. W. Wolfort, Forest Park, 88, 87—175.

Starters Today and Times.

9:00 A. M.—F. W. Wolfort and F. D. Hill.
9:04 A. M.—Alex. Milne and B. O'Neill.
9:08 A. M.—Casalaus and Wm. Kerrigan.
9:12 A. M.—A. Harned and F. C. Canansa.
9:16 A. M.—J. P. Lawson and M. Sykes.
9:20 A. M.—J. Bredemus and Paul Haber.
9:24 A. M.—E. Loos and W. McFarlane.
9:28 A. M.—C. Singleton and O. Pirie.
9:32 A. M.—T. Skipper and M. J. Ford.
9:36 A. M.—Jack Jolly and Harry Dunn.
9:40 A. M.—A. N. Ednie and J. Farrell.
9:44 A. M.—Alex. Ogilvie and Ben Nichols.
9:48 A. M.—J. Thomson and F. J. Sprogell.
9:52 A. M.—R. Macdonald and W. Hayes.
9:56 A. M.—Tom Boyd and N. Demane.
10:00 A. M.—P. J. Doyle and James Barnes.
10:04 A. M.—J. Sylvester and E. French.
10:08 A. M.—L. Martucci and J. J. O'Brien.
10:12 A. M.—Gil Nichols and J. Hutchinson.
10:16 A. M.—H. Strong and W. Hackney.
10:20 A. M.—Bert Battell and Jack Dowling.
10:24 A. M.—Louis Tellier and Jack Hobens.
10:28 A. M.—P. O'Connor and Jack Barnes.
10:32 A. M.—Carl Anderson and W. Mackie.
10:36 A. M.—M. J. O'Loughlin and W. Reid.
10:40 A. M.—W. Howe and E. H. West.
10:44 A. M.—T. McNamara and T. Kerrigan.
10:48 A. M.—Eastman and A. J. Sanderson.
10:52 A. M.—W. Walsh and J. Golden.
10:56 A. M.—E. Phelan and H. Clashy.
11:00 A. M.—A. Reid and W. Gressick.
11:04 A. M.—McNamara and W. Scott.
11:08 A. M.—F. Bellwood and E. K. McCarthy.
11:12 A. M.—F. Cooke and J. Inglis.
11:16 A. M.—E. Galligan and J. F. McMahon.
11:20 A. M.—D. J. O'Brien and R. McDonald.
11:24 A. M.—James Crossan.

GLEN RIDGE WOMEN WIN.

Whitewash Golf Team from Westfield in District Tourney.

With the exception of one default there was a full day's play yesterday in the New Jersey district of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The Arcola team was scheduled to play at Plainfield, but failed to put in an appearance. Glen Ridge was the only home team to win, but that victory was an impressive one as the visitors from Westfield were shut out. Baltusrol defeated Hollywood by 5 to 3, Hackensack won a close match at Norwood by 6 to 5, Montclair took Englewood into camp by 5 to 4, and Cranford easily scored over Forest Hill by 9 to 3. The summary:

WESTFIELD.		GLEN RIDGE.	
Mrs. E. W. Rengall.	0	Miss H. Finckel.	3
Mrs. Heller	0	Mrs. R. L. Johnstone.	3
Mrs. F. E. Mettlach.	0	Mrs. S. Mitchell.	3
Miss H. Gardner.	0	Mrs. John Sands.	3
Total.	0	Total.	12
Played at Glen Ridge.			
BALTUSROL.		HOLLYWOOD.	
Mrs. F. Pruyn.	2	Mrs. C. Seasongood.	0
Mrs. S. P. Nash.	0	Mrs. J. J. Gruibach.	0
Miss V. Miller.	3	Mrs. Goldsmith.	0
Default.	0	Mrs. Greenhall.	3
Total.	5	Total.	3
Played at Hollywood.			
HACKENSACK.		NORWOOD.	
Mrs. A. M. Thomas.	0	Mrs. A. Wolff.	2
Mrs. C. F. Uebel'ker.	3	Mrs. Grydoon	0
Mrs. J. C. Barclay.	3	Mrs. C. H. Scrose.	0
Mrs. C. J. O'Connor.	0	Mrs. S. Seligman.	3
Total.	6	Total.	5
Played at Norwood.			
MONTCLAIR.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. F. E. Donohue.	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving.	3
Mrs. B. Neff.	0	Mrs. A. Sherif.	1
Mrs. J. Noyes.	2	Miss G. S. Wood.	0
Mrs. W. H. Loftus.	3	Mrs. Frank Enos.	0
Total.	5	Total.	4
Played at Englewood.			
CRANFORD.		FOREST HILL.	
Mrs F. B. Ryan.	3	Mrs. H. B. Salmon.	0
Mrs B. S. Stevens.	3	Mrs. Blood	0
Mrs. F. Fliedernall.	3	Mrs. Fliedernall	0
Mrs. C. L. Emmons.	0	Miss Low	3
Total.	9	Total.	3
Played at Forest Hill.			

SCHMIDT LEADS ON LINKS.

Captures Gold Medal in Western Qualifying Play.

DELMONTE, Cal., July 18.—Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, Cal., won the Gold Medal for low score in the qualifying rounds of the Western championship tournament here this afternoon. He had two rounds of 74 and 71, and led by one stroke Clarence E. Mangham of San Antonio, who headed the field yesterday at the end of the first 18 holes.

Thirty-two players qualified for the championship match play, which will begin tomorrow.

FISHER AND MARTIN TIE.

Divide Honors in Interstate Trapshooting Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—John B. Martin of Harrisburg, Penn., and Harry B. Fisher of Philadelphia divided honors in the opening day of the Interstate Association's tenth Eastern handicap trapshooting tournament today at the traps of the Keystone Shooting League. Each broke 148 of the 150 targets which comprised the day's event.

When darkness had begun to settle over the field and the last target had been thrown to the big field of 143 shooters, Fisher and Martin were tied for the Eastern introductory event after having shown a clean pair of heels to three other shooters with whom they were tied in the original competition. The introductory, decided on the first 100 targets of the program, resulted in a five-cornered tie between Fisher, Martin, E. Bartlett of Baltimore, Frank B. Stephenson of New York, and L. R. Beauchamp, the Delaware amateur, of Harrington, Del. These amateurs tied with 96 out of 100, and, according to previous agreement, the tie was to be decided on the final 50 targets of the program. Martin was the first of the group to go out, and he broke 49 out of 50. Three squads later Bartlett finished with a score of 48 and was out of the race. Stephenson in his first two events looked a winner with 30 straight, but he went to pieces in the last twenty targets, missing four and finishing with 46 out of 50. Beauchamp was the next to fall by the wayside, and he could account for but 48.

The scores of the New York State shots follow:

F. B. Stephenson, 145; Neaf Apgar, 142; T. H. Keller, Jr., 126; J. S. Fanning, 140; D. T. Leahy, 133; John Ebberts, Buffalo, 137; D. W. Tomlinson, Jr., Batavia, N. Y., 135; P. H. Willy, Dansville, N. Y., 131; M. E. Barker, Gloversville, N. Y., 136; F. A. Seibert, Syracuse, N. Y., 122; A. L. Aumack, Little Falls, N. Y., 137; John Philip Sousa, 121; C. W. Billings, 139; H. S. Welles, 148; D. F. McMahon, 139; W. F. Delehanty, 128.

MAN DEFEATS PELL AT ROCKAWAY NETS

Wins Sets at 9—7, 9—7, and Goes to Semi-Finals with Davis and Church.

Another surprise injected itself into the invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday, when Alrick H. Man, Jr., advanced to the semi-final round of the singles competition at the expense of Theodore R. Pell. Basing judgment on theory and on the allotment of place by the Ranking Committee of last year, Pell should have won with ease. But all calculations were turned topsy-turvy by Man, who scored his victory over Pell at 9—7, 9—7.

Two other players advanced to the semi-final round as a result of yesterday's play—Willis E. Davis and George M. Church. Davis won his way through by defeating Charles L. Johnston, Jr., former New England intercollegiate champion, at 7—5, 6—4, and Church advanced when he vanquished Dr. William Rosenbaum at 6—3, 6—2. The unfilled semi-final round bracket lies between Leonard Beckman, who made his first appearance in the tournament yesterday, and H. I. Foster, who scored a third-round victory over Charles M. Bull, Jr., at 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, which was also somewhat in the nature of a surprise.

The defeat of Pell, however, took precedence in interest over all other happenings of the afternoon. There was much merit in the work of Man, but it must also be chronicled that Pell was having one of his off days. Even the famous backhand was not working with its accustomed smoothness, and overhead Pell committed repeated errors. At times Man showed real brilliance in his net attack. Pell held essentially to the baseline, and when he did try to come in Man had some passing strokes that were sent swiftly to the vantage points. To those who have watched Pell recently there appeared to be a sluggishness in his work yesterday. There was not the vim in his strokes that would mark him as a formidable contestant—a fact which must have been realized by Man in the opening set.

Sometimes Pell did show fast tennis, but the lapses were frequent, and Man, keenly alive to the situation, crowded on all the speed at his command. Pell struggled desperately to keep his opponent away from the net, but Man's driving was too erratic to bring the desired result. In the last set Pell once had the vantage game, but the opportunity to prolong and possibly win the match was shut off by sharp rallies at the net in which Man was by far the superior.

A certain degree of hard luck attended Pell. He has not played any tennis for the last two weeks, and when he took out his racquets yesterday he found several of them warped, and even the one which he thought had escaped harm went back on him in the first set. It curled while he was playing, and a substitution had to be made. A disputed point which came at a critical moment decided the first set. The verdict was in favor of Man, and the equanimity of Pell was somewhat disturbed.

Pell had been in serious danger in the previous round, when he played the Californian, H. Van Dyke Jones. The Pacific Coast player started much quicker than his Eastern rival, and Pell found himself without a game, while his opponent had gathered in three. Up to this point Johns seemed to have found himself, and a hard battle was predicted for Pell. The latter, however, had the stamina to start on the uphill grade with success. He overhauled and passed Johns with a variety of attack that gave him the victory at 7—5.

In the succeeding set Johns was completely out of the running. His service lacked effectiveness and overhead he was weak. With his smashing erratic, his net game suffered, and he was also a frequent offender in netting off forehand and backhand. In fact, every stroke at his command seemed to have lost its fire, and it was easy for Pell to run out a victory.

Another fourth-round match brought together Church and Dr. Rosenbaum. Church's sharp net attack was much more steady than in the match against E. F. Larned, and Rosenbaum was outclassed. He found his pet strokes weak against the aggressiveness of the former Princetonian, and went down to defeat with the score 6—3, 6—2.

Davis played some spectacular tennis against Johnston. He did not start quickly, and Johnston was able to gain a lead in the first set which Davis was unable to overcome until the set had gone to 7—5. The Pacific Coast star showed a wonderful rally in the second set, and had Johnston at his mercy. Davis rushed the net at every opportunity, and once there, he held command of the situation. Johnston, who looked strong at the outset of the first set, appeared weak as the contest progressed, and at the end he could offer but feeble resistance to the Californian.

The scores:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Leonard Beekman won from Seton Porter by default; James S. O'Neale, Jr., won from Robert Le Roy by default; Charles M. Bull, Jr., won from Francis T. Hunter by default.

Third Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 7—5, 6—2; Leonard Beekman defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; H. I. Foster, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 9—7, 9—7; Willis E. Davis defeated Charles L. Johnston, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; George M. Church defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy Foster defeated H. S. Parker and Seton Porter, 6—2, 6—2; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis won from A. Salm and Abraham Bassford, Jr., by default; James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. I. Foster and J. A. Hill, 6—4, 6—3.

WASHBURN WINS AT NET.

Beats Waters in Point Judith Tourney—Kumagae Also Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—At the afternoon session of the tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club today there was a large attendance of cottagers from the neighboring resorts. The events in the men's singles were begun at 3 o'clock. The feature of the afternoon was the match between Watson M. Washburn and Douglas Waters. It was a spirited contest, Washburn winning by a score of 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Ichiya Kumagae of Japan again gave an exhibition of his skill in tennis and beat J. C. Caner of Harvard 6—4, 7—5. Craig Biddle beat A. A. Waters 6—2, 6—0. E. H. Whitney beat Whiting Preston 6—1, 6—1. The singles will be continued tomorrow, when Richard Harte will meet E. H. Whitney. Kumagae and Mikami will play against Rowland Hazard and Stanley Henshaw in the afternoon in the men's doubles.

PLANS RACES AT BENEFIT.

A. A. U. to Hold Contests at Event for Guardsmen's Families.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union that the association would stage a series of sanctioned events in conjunction with the benefit for the wives and families of the guardsmen now at the Mexican border, which will be held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway under the auspices of the Active Service Auxiliary of the New York State National Guard, on July 29.

The events which the Metropolitan Association will stage are as follows: 300-yard run, two-mile walk, two-mile run, and 600-yard run, all handicap events. No entrance fee will be charged and souvenir prizes will be awarded in each event to the winners of the first, second, and third places. The entries for these events close with Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, and Herman Oberwubbesing, 240 West Fifty-first Street, on July 25.

BOXING COMMISSION TO GO?

Report That Malone Law Is Likely to be Repealed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—A feeling against the Malone law creating the State Athletic Commission continues to grow, and there is a strong likelihood that the next Legislature will be asked to repeal the act. Persons who have been following the work of the commission closely are of the opinion that the proposal of Chairman Fred A. Wenck to legalize referees' decisions in the State has created a new element of disturbance in sporting circles throughout the State.

This proposal is keenly resented and is responsible for the movement looking to the abolition of the commission. Chairman Wenck has failed in one effort to legalize boxing decisions, and the opponents of legalization declare that it would be handing the boxing game over to the gamblers. Those supporting Mr. Wenck assert that it is as easy now to kill the sport, and that until decisions are permitted boxers and promoters will back down to the disgust of the lovers of the sport for sport's sake.

Criticism has been directed against the commission from its inception; a large number holding that it is a superfluous department; and that it is a detriment to boxing. The controversy over decisions is the basis for the claim now that the next Legislature will be asked to repeal the Malone law. Governor Whitman, however, said tonight that no formal complaints have come to him as yet, though he had heard that there was considerable dissatisfaction over the commission.

CANOE ASSOCIATION CAMP.

Thirty-seventh Annual Event at Sugar Island to Begin Aug. 4.

The American Canoe Association will hold its thirty-seventh annual camp at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, Aug. 4 to 18. There is a great and growing interest in canoeing, which indicates that the camp, always eagerly anticipated by members of the association, their families, and friends, will be even more successful than usual this year. The "Squaw Point" camp for women will be conducted as is customary. The steamer Yennek has been secured to carry passengers, canoes, and duffle from Clayton, N. Y., and Gananoque, Ontario, the nearest stations south and north of the border.

Camp fires, dancing, and varied other amusements are on the program, but the feature, of course, will be the canoe contests which will begin on Aug. 10 and close on Aug. 16. Acting Commodore A. F. Saunders will have charge of the races. The international paddling races will be omitted this year.

The complete program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.—Inspection. All canoes must be submitted for measuring and weighing.

THURSDAY.—Decked sailing. Relay race, three times around Sugar Island; time, 2 hours. Open sailing—Twice around Sugar Island; time, 1½ hours. Decked Sailing Trophy—First heat, 6 miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—First heat, 6 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours.

FRIDAY.—Paddling Trophy Race, Racing Class—1 mile. Cruising Class—Tandem, single blade, ½ mile. Racing Class—Tandem, single blade, ½ mile. Cruising Class—One man, single blade, ½ mile. Racing Class—One man, single blade, ½ mile. Record Paddling Cruising Class—½ mile. Racing Class—Tandem, double blade, ½ mile. Cruising Class—Tandem, double blade, ½ mile. Tub End Race. Cruising Class—1 mile. Racing Class, Club Fours—Single blade, ½ mile, each crew must be from same club.

SATURDAY.—Decked Sailing Trophy—Second heat, 6 miles windward and leeward; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—Second heat, 3 miles windward and leeward; time, 1½ hours. Tilting contest.

MONDAY.—Decked Sailing Trophy—Third heat, 6 miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Trophy—Third heat, 3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours. Decked Sailing Point Trophy—2½ miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours. Open Sailing Record Race—4½ miles on triangle; time, 2½ hours.

TUESDAY.—Decked Sailing, Club Race—Between Sugar Island and Gananoque. Open Sailing Record. Combined Sailing and Paddling—3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours. Wilderness Cruising Contest—A practical demonstration of the cruising canoeist's ability to care for himself and his outfit on a cruise, a test of thoroughness, not of speed.

WEDNESDAY.—Open Sailing Gardiner Trophy—3 miles on triangle. Open Sailing Record. Combined Sailing and Paddling—3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours. Open Sailing, Handicap—4½ miles on triangle; time, 2 hours. Open Sailing, Handicap—3 miles on triangle; time, 1½ hours.

Agrees to Shift of Senior Meet.

Dr. Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent of Schools, who is in charge of the athletic fields and playgrounds under the Board of Education, sent word yesterday to Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., that the Board of Education consented to the use of the Brooklyn Athletic Field for the senior metropolitan track and field championships, which will be decided on Aug. 26.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....July 19
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 9 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....July 20
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel at 9 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Cza.....July 22
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed and forwarded by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle).....July 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco).....July 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21
Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 23; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 21.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 15; Sydney, June 16; Auckland, June 22, and Wellington, June 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on July 13, and are due in New York today.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, and other articles of the like nature may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Greece, and from that country to the United States, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal laws and regulations for such articles in the domestic mails. Circulars containing full information upon the subject may be obtained at the Delaplaine may be sent Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:39|Sun sets..7:23|Moon rises..0:52

THE TIDES:

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:01	11:17	4:49	5:11
Governors Island	11:37	11:50	5:28	5:51
Hell Gate	1:04	1:43	7:09	7:32

Arrived—Tuesday, July 18.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Frederik VIII., Kirkwall, July 9.
SS America, Genoa, June 28.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 15.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo, July 12.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 15.
SS Ville du Tamatave, Gandia, June 29.
SS Lewis K. Thurlow, Banes, July 10.
SS Sonora, Cienfuegos, July 8.
SS Miner, Sanchez, July 11.
SS Tijuca, Lisbon, July 1.
SS City of Agra, St. Lucia, July 6.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 11.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, July 11.
SS John G. McCullough, Frontera, July 9.
SS Francesco, Middlesbrough, July 5.
SS Inca, Macoris, July 8.
SS San Juan, Philadelphia, July 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochester	London	July 4
Managawa Maru	London	July 5
Frednes	Les Palmas	July 4
Port Antonio	Jamaica	June 14
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Meuse	Bordeaux	July 8
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
El Mar	Galveston	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Florizel	Halifax	July 18
Vestris	Liverpool	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 15
Gregory	Barbadoe	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Briardene	Manchester	July 7
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 15
El Norte	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Commewijne	Cape Hatteras	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 7
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
La Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Nyogorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Strathlorne	†artlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Puerto Cortez	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Alicante	Barcelona	July 9
Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Comus	New Orleans	July 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Belgian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Iowan, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Hell

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"And Interest" Prices

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1922 - 1926	"	"	4.20%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Most Issues Firm—Present Attitude of Investors —International Financing.

Those who have been watching closely the course of the investment demand for securities since the July 1 disbursements have detected two interesting elements in the prevailing attitude of those who now have funds to invest. For one thing, there is shown by many a disposition to favor tax exempt securities over corporation obligations, income from which is subject to the Federal tax. For another thing, there are many investors who are disposed to withhold from buying on the theory that the bond market is likely to offer greater inducement later on. Those who have adopted the former attitude have, of course, been governed in large part by the proposed increase in the income tax. Those who have taken the second view have in mind both the recent hardening of money and other signs that the enormous war demands for capital and credit are forcing a higher yield on practically all classes of securities.

One practical fact connected with this movement is the continued appeals which foreign countries are making to this market. Besides the loans we are being asked to make, we are still taking back many of our own securities. The inflow is not as large as it was, but it is still running in substantial volume. This week, for one thing, there have been many sales of guaranteed stocks which foreign investors, like many of our own investors, have favored in the past and are now liquidating as part of the general plan to convert foreign obligations into funds which may be expended to aid in the conduct of Europe's war. Such selling exerts direct pressure which tends to lower prices and to increase the yield, and is one of the mediums by which the drafts upon the capital market are made to bring about the natural result of enhancing the cost of capital. Looking to a continuance of this process and of the direct applications of foreign markets for loans here, many investors are biding their time in the matter of putting their funds into long-term obligations.

It is in part because of the existence of this feeling that so much of the foreign borrowing upon the advice of our bankers is being done on short-term obligations. The latest instance is the French loan, which runs for only three years. But, in connection with much of this borrowing, the banking groups handling the loans, for themselves or directly for the purchasers of the short-time obligations, have taken options on longer term issues of the borrowing Governments. This was done in the Anglo-French loan and in the recent Russian credit, and it is being done again in the case of the $100,000,000 loan to France. This suggests very clearly that it is expected that after the increase in yield brought about by the enormous borrowings of these days will come a recovery in credit which will make attractive an option to take longer term obligations on terms agreed on in the present period of Government financing on a scale altogether unprecedented.

Because of the keen interest being taken in the French loan, international financial matters were uppermost in much of yesterday's discussion. Here and there the stock market showed declines which recalled the sharp breaks of last week, but, on the other hand, some of the stocks recently very weak enjoyed recovery, and the majority of stocks were firm. Money was again easier. Call loans were renewed at 2½ per cent., just one half of the rate charged on Tuesday of last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	...
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	...
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	3½
Chicago	5	...	...	...
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.			Renewal
High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	4
90 days	4
4 months	4
5 months	4
6 months	4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾
4 to 6 months	4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.73¼	$4.73¾	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76½	+ .00¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.91	5.90⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	73.10	72.87½	72.87½	— .31½
Cables	73.08¾	72.93¾	72.93¾	— .31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close — Demand or Check	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76½
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	72.87½	72.93¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29	5.28½
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.00	30.05
5.1826 Italy	6.40¾	6.40¼
20.20 Austria	12.50	12.60
26.74 Scandinavia	28.25	28.30
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.50¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.00	49.12½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.87	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $518,756,496; balance, $30,070,030; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $5,522,222.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29⅛d, off 3-16d; in New York, 62⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48@52c.

Berlin Gold Holdings Increase.

BERLIN, July 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued July 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Silver increased	1,206,000
Gold increased	631,000
Treasury notes and bills increased	93,312,000
Advances increased	722,000
Investments increased	14,426,000
Securities increased	75,138,000
Deposits increased	330,729,000
Circulation decreased	148,975,000

Total gold holdings, 2,466,361,000 marks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,027,267	$8,027,267
Ord. int. rev.	15,798,808	15,798,908
Income tax	5,979,281	5,979,281
Miscellaneous	4,194,602	4,194,602
Total receipts	$34,000,070	$34,000,070
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,900,786	9,900,786
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	11,232,974	11,232,974
Expenditures	45,900,857	45,900,857

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	340,939
Same day last year	448,382
Same day two years ago	270,839
Year to date	90,840,683
Same period last year	69,120,735
Same period in 1914	41,570,939

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29	33	100	Advance Rumely	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	...
17⅞	18	400	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8	8¼	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8⅛	8	8	...
103⅛	20¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
70½	72	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72½	72½	70½	71⅞	— ⅞
68	68½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	68⅛	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
89	89¼	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89	90⅞	88⅞	89⅛	— ¼
54¼	54½	10,800	Am. Can	53⅜	55⅛	53⅜	54¼	+ ½
53⅛	54¼	500	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54¼	54	54¼	...
115⅜	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
137½	139	400	Am. Coal Products	139	139	138	138	— ⅞
52½	53⅜	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	50½	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	500	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	...
18	18½	300	Am. Linseed	18	18	18	18	...
61	61¼	1,800	Am. Locomotive	60½	61½	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅜	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅜	92⅞	92½	92½	+ ½
92½	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
137	140	100	Am. Snuff	137½	137½	137½	137½	—6½
45½	46¾	300	Am. Steel Fdries	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
100½	110¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	109¾	109	109	— ⅞
129	129¼	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅜	129⅝	129⅛	129¼	+ ⅛
219	220	1,300	Am. Tobacco	219	221	217	220	+1
106½	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	+ ½
48	43⅞	100	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
27½	28⅜	2,300	Am. Writing P. pf	26¾	28½	26¾	27½	+ ¼
32¼	32½	600	Am. Zinc L. S.	33½	33½	32	32½	—1
61	64½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	62	62	62	62	—1
78¾	78½	8,900	Anaconda Copper	79¼	79¼	77¾	78½	— ⅜
104⅜	104⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104¾	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	+ ⅝
98⅞	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	...
58	58½	100	At., G. & W. I	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
67⅝	68¼	2,900	Baldwin Loco	67¼	68¼	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅛
80	80¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80⅝	80	80⅛	— ⅛
76¼	76⅜	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅜
1½	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
84½	84⅝	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
55½	57	100	Brown Shoe	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
99½	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+1
64½	65	2,100	Butte & Superior	63¾	64	63¾	65	+ ⅞
28⅝	29	100	Butterick Co	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	...
177⅞	184¼	100	California Petrol	184¼	187¼	184¼	184¼	— ¼
44⅜	45	100	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	...
53½	54	400	Central Leather Co	54⅜	54¾	53½	53½	— ⅞
100	111	300	Central Leather pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
104	104	200	Chandler Motor	103¼	105	103¼	105	+1
61¼	61⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	— ⅝
96½	97	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅜	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ¼
129½	130¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	— ¼
127½	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	—1½
200½	203¾	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	203¾	203¾	201½	201½	— ¾
20	20½	200	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
46½	47	1,300	Chino Copper	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
53¾	57	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	54⅜	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
80	82½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1½
42¼	42½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Col. & Southern	31	31	31	31	—1½
134	134¼	400	Consolidated Gas	133½	134¼	133½	134¼	+ ¼
93	94½	500	Continental Can	95	95	93½	93½	— ½
13⅝	14½	300	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
89½	90¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	...
66⅞	69¼	10,000	Crucible Steel	65⅝	69½	64⅝	68¾	+ ⅝
113¾	114½	200	Crucible Steel pf	114	114¾	114	114¾	+1¼
58⅜	59	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¾	59¾	58⅜	58½	— ⅛
93¼	93½	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93½	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
90	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
15⅜	15⅝	4,100	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	7,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36	37¼	35⅝	37¼	+1⅛
41¾	42	200	Distillers' Securities	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	1,100	Erie	35⅜	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	53¾	200	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅝
430	500	500	General Motors	465	490	465	490	— ⅝
109	110	200	General Motors pf	110	110	109¾	110	+1⅝
71¾	72¼	6,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72½	73	71¼	72	—1
113½	114	200	Goodrich pf. pf	113½	113½	113¾	113¾	...
...	84	25	Granby Consol	84	84	84	84	...
118⅝	118½	600	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118⅜	118⅜	...
34⅛	35	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	34¾	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
45½	47⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	47¾	47¾	46	46	+ ⅛
72½	78½	200	Gulf States Steel	74½	75	74½	75	—3
170	190	100	Helme (G. W.) Co	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	300	Illinois Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
47¾	47⅝	4,500	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¾	47	47¼	— ⅝
16¾	16⅞	300	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
115	117½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115	115	115	115	...
103½	110	50	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
24⅜	24⅞	200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24¼	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	87½	30,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	85⅜	87½	85⅜	87½	+2
44	44½	15,800	Int. Nickel	43¾	43¾	42⅞	44¼	—1⅛
61	13½	300	Int. Paper	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
61	62	100	Int. Paper pf	60¼	61	60½	60½	+ ⅝
68	70	200	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf.	69	69	69	69	...
24½	25¼	200	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	...
60¾	60⅞	200	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
67	70	100	Kelly Spring Tire	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
45⅞	47¼	16,600	Kennecott	47¾	48	44⅞	45¾	— ⅝
68¼	69¼	300	Lackawanna Steel	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,200	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅛
43	44¼	700	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
42	42½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
78	78½	800	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	— ⅛
230	230½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	226	230	226	230	+5
132	132½	500	Louis. & Nash.	133	133	132½	132½	—1
82½	83	200	Mackay Cos.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅝
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	...
67½	68½	25	Do., odd lot	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
73½	74¼	6,100	Maxwell Motor	73¾	75	72¾	74	+ ⅛
53	54½	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	54	54	—1
61¾	62	300	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	+1⅝
97½	97⅝	11,800	Mexican Petroleum	97½	98½	96¾	97¾	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
4⅝	5½	500	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	...
49	49¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4⅝	4¾	4⅜	...
7	7¼	6,000	Missouri Pacific	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	2,300	Do., trust rcts	6¾	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
121	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	...
73	75	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	—1½
23⅝	23½	800	Nat. Enam. & Stmp. Co	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅝
63	64	400	Nat. Lead Co	62½	63¼	62½	63¼	+ ⅝
16	16⅛	400	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅛	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	1,200	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103½	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅛
60½	61	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	—1
128½	129	700	Norfolk & Western	128½	129	128½	129	+ ½
111½	111⅝	200	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	+ ½
6¼	6⅝	200	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...
57	57¼	1,900	Penn. R. R.	57	57⅛	56⅞	57	...
101	102	100	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
...	...	100	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	— ½
38¼	39	100	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	—1
...	...	100	P., C., C. & St. L	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ½
26½	27	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
43½	44	800	Pressed Steel Car	44¼	44¾	44	44⅛	— ⅛
161	162	100	Pullman Co	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	— ⅛
43	43½	100	Railway Steel Sp	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
97	98	400	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	...
21¾	21¾	700	Ray Con. Copper	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
97	97⅛	25,900	Reading	97⅝	98⅜	97	97	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
108	108¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	...
16⅞	17	200	St. L. & S. F. w. i	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	40	Do., odd lot	6	6	6	6	...
15½	16½	500	Seaboard Air Line	15½	16	15¾	16	+ ⅝
38½	39½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
102	102	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	104	104	104	104	—2
98	99	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126¾	126¾	126½	126½	+ ¼
25½	25½	25	Shattuck-Arizona	25½	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
...	...	80	Do., cash	25	25	25	25	...
39½	40	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	40	40	39½	39½	...
97¼	97⅝	900	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
188	188	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	188	188	188	188	—2
23⅝	24½	5,400	Southern Railway	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	300	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
...	...	450	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
125	126⅞	18,600	Studebaker Co	125	126⅞	124½	126⅞	+ 1⅞
26	26	6,000	Tennessee Copper	26	26	23⅞	24⅜	—1⅝
189	189¾	100	Texas Co	189	189¾	189	189¾	+ 1½
12½	13	800	Texas & Pacific	12½	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	100	Third Avenue	65⅞	66	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅞
101	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	+2
96	97	400	Twin City R. T.	97¼	97¾	96½	96½	— ⅜
36	37	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
137⅝	137⅞	3,100	Union Pacific	137¾	138	137¼	137¼	— ⅝
82¼	82⅝	600	Union Pacific pf	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅜
...	...	250	Do., s 80 f	82	82	82	82	...
54	54½	900	United Cigar Mfrs	56⅞	56⅞	54½	54½	—2
94⅜	98¼	100	United Cigar Stores	95	95	95	95	+1¼
...	119	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	117	117	117	117	+1
154¾	155½	600	United Fruit Co	155½	155½	154¾	155	— ¼
52	53	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅝
52	53	50	Do., odd lot	53	53	53	53	...
104	105	6,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	101	105¼	101	104½	+3½
52½	53¼	600	U. S. Rubber	53½	53⅝	53	53	— ½
108	108¼	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	...
67	68¼	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	68½	68¾	67½	67½	— ¼
84½	84⅞	15,900	U. S. Steel	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	— ⅛
117⅝	118	600	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
75⅞	75½	800	Utah Copper	75¾	75⅞	75⅛	75⅜	— ⅜
37	38	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	37	37	37	37	—1
14	13⅞	400	Wabash	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	51	8,100	Wabash pf. A	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
27¼	27½	1,900	Wabash pf. B	27½	27½	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
125	129	100	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	...
28⅜	29	500	Western Maryland	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	4,600	Westingh. E. & M	54¼	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
5	5½	200	Wheeling & L. E.	5	5	5	5	— ⅝
16	17	100	W. Va. C. & I. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
59⅜	59½	26,700	Willys-Overland	60⅝	60¼	57⅞	59½	— ¼
105¼	105¾	300	Willys-Overland pf	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	— ¼
52	52½	700	Wisconsin Central	52	52¼	51¼	52¾	+1¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June, 1963	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4½s	May, 1957	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4½s	May, 1917	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	...	100¼	...
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	100¼	...
4½s	April,

$400,000

Wilmington, Del.

4½% Bonds

Due 1939-1941

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Prices to Yield 4.02%

Ask for Circular T-84

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Established 1873

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CHICLE

Common

American Cigar
Babcock & Wilcox
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Mac Andrews & Forbes
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator
Porto Rican Amer. Tobacco
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Royal Baking Powder
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

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The changed conditions in the South and what they mean to the

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discussed in our Circular C-15, which we will send upon request.

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Railroad Stocks

Net profits of certain railroads warrant larger dividend disbursements. We will gladly submit our conclusions to interested individuals and institutions.

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We have prepared a memorandum covering the earnings, operations and wonderful resources of the Columbia Gas & Electric Co. Copies mailed upon application.

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Private wire to Pittsburgh.

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MATURING 1917-1928

To Yield 4.10%-5.25%

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FRENCH LOAN CO. MAY BE CONTINUED

Corporation Organized to Furnish $100,000,000 Supplies a Needed Agency.

HAS CAPITAL OF $10,000,000

Though Formed by Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros., They Do Not Retain Controlling Interest.

The American Foreign Securities Corporation, the company organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. to advance $100,000,000 to France on collateral which is in turn deposited to secure an issue of $94,500,000 of three-year 5 per cent. notes issued by the corporation, may survive the maturity of the notes. It was said yesterday that no plans had been made for additional foreign financing to be handled by the company, but it supplies an agency through which similar transactions may be handled. The new corporation starts off with capital of $10,000,000, all paid in, and its shareholders are assured of dividends from the beginning, for the French Government has agreed with the bankers to pay a rate of interest on the $100,000,000 sufficient to provide for interest on the notes, expenses, discount on the securities sold, and dividends on the intermediary's capital. One-half of one per cent. additional interest on the loan would suffice for a dividend of 5 per cent. on the corporation's stock.

Stock of the American Foreign Securities Corporation has been sold in small blocks, and J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. do not retain a controlling interest. It is provided in the underwriting agreement that a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. shall be allowed the managers by the syndicate for their work in arranging the transaction. The notes are taken by the syndicate at 96, to be sold at 98, with a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. allowed underwriters on such notes as they sell.

The securities pledged under the notes, with their approximate market value in dollars at the prevailing markets and existing rates of exchange, are the following:

Argentina	$20,500,000
Sweden	8,725,000
Norway	3,290,000
Denmark	6,380,000
Switzerland	12,080,000
Holland	1,475,000
Uruguay	3,443,000
Egypt	20,200,000
Brazil, (funding loan)	1,181,000
Spain	12,600,000
Spain, guaranteed railroad bonds	8,000,000
Province of Quebec	275,000
Suez Canal Company shares	11,600,000
American corporate issues	3,700,000
Total	$113,449,000

The company agrees also to pledge under the collateral indenture all additional securities received from the French Government under its agreement to maintain the 20 per cent. margin above referred to.

The syndicate is composed of twenty banking houses and institutions in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and St. Paul. Interest and principal are payable in gold coin at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s without deduction for any taxes, present or future, except the federal income tax. The notes are in denominations of $100, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 in coupon form.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 19 and close July 24, or earlier. The notes will be listed on the Stock Exchange. Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive certificates.

The bankers making the offering are: J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Harris Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co. Lee Higginson & Co., Kidder Peabody & Co., First National Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., National Bank of Commerce, Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, Bankers' Trust Company, New York Guaranty Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York and Union Trust Company, New York, Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia; Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and the First National Bank of St. Paul.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—	1916.	Increase.
2d week July	$247,469	$19,546
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
2d week July	2,738,000	1,103,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
2d week July	913,711	116,167
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
2d week July	462,400	24,500
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
2d week July	672,006	133,623
NORTHERN PACIFIC—		
2d week July	1,576,000	334,000
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
2d week July	207,000	21,000
PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RY. for June—	1916.	1915. Increase.
Gross	$45,320	40,234 5,186
Net	25,125	21,947 3,179
Surp. aft. chgs.	12,595	10,041 2,554
12 mos. gross	491,488	422,880 68,681
Net	256,995	212,799 43,903
Surp. aft. chgs.	106,320	65,427 40,893

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for June—			
Gross	$115,735	$76,114	$39,621
Net aft. taxes	40,558	25,587	15,971
Total income	42,104	34,546	15,558
Surp. aft. chgs.	15,636	5,995	9,641
6 mos. gross	770,199	512,248	257,951
Net aft. taxes	359,761	232,512	127,249
Total income	362,762	238,504	124,398
Surp. aft. chgs.	190,809	67,553	99,256
12 mos. gross	1,856,015	995,457	360,457
Net aft. taxes	645,732	446,881	198,851
Total income	655,869	458,525	197,544
Surp. aft. chgs.	254,448	121,473	162,975
KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. and the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN for the six months ended June 30—			
Gross op. rev.	4,079,496	3,345,708	733,753
Op. expenses	1,678,670	1,402,393	276,277
Taxes	311,500	240,000	71,500
Depreciation	867,077	573,849	293,228
Net op. rev.	1,922,298	1,129,461	92,747
Other income	32,791	29,367	3,423
Total income	1,254,999	1,158,828	96,171
Int. & bd. disc.	389,651	432,303	*42,652
Surplus	865,348	726,526	138,822
Stock outstg.	15,521,200	13,421,800	2,099,400

Miscellaneous.

UTAH APEX MINING CO. for the quarters ended May 31 and Feb. 29, 1916:	May 31.	Feb. 29.	Increase.
Gross	$472,990	$389,938	$283,052
Expenses	218,160	151,382	66,778
Development	32,516	28,954	3,562
Balance	422,314	209,601	212,713
3 mos. bond int. &c.	4,365	6,882	*2,517
Surplus	417,948	202,719	215,229

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.11	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.10
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.18	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.31
Hale & Norcross	.07	Union Con	.71
Jacket Con	.02	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.85	G'field Cons	.86
McNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.08
Mizpah Exten	.18	Jumbo Exten	.09
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.03
North Star	.12	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.25	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Exten.	5.02½	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Spearhead	.05
West End	.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.72
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.15
Booth	.14	Packard	.39
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.55
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.50
D'field Daisy	.72	White Caps	.29

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	8½	Granite	64
Elkton	15	Isabella	17½
El Paso	75	Jackpot	5
Golden C.	207	McKinney	30
Findlay	3½	Portland	167½
Gold Bov.	8½	Vindicator	200

	68		
	18		
	8		
	40		
	170		
	225		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange changed tone more than once during the day. Early firmness was succeeded by reactions, but a number of stocks that had softened rallied quite well later. The best activity was in Reading, International Mercantile Marine preferred, United States Steel common, Mexican Petroleum, Crucible Steel, Studebaker, Anaconda, and American Can. Reading for a time developed special firmness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Allis-Chalmers	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
180	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅝	89⅝	89	89
1,070	American. Can	54	55⅛	54	54¼
80	Am. Car & Fdy	54	54	54	54
50	Am. Hide & L	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Am. H. & L. pf	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
220	Am. Locomot	60⅜	61¼	60¼	61
80	Am. Smelting	92⅜	92⅝	92½	92½
10	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129½	129½	129½	129½
20	Am. Zinc	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
1,280	Anaconda	79¼	79¼	77⅞	78⅝
470	Baldwin Loco	67½	68¼	67½	68⅛
20	Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
110	Butte & Sup	66	66	64½	64½
110	Cent. Leather	53⅞	54	53⅞	54
100	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	97	97
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
50	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
30	Col. Fuel & I.	42½	42½	42½	42½
30	Corn Products	13⅝	14	13⅜	14
1,270	Crucible Steel	65⅝	66½	64½	65⅝
20	D. & R. G. pf.	37	37	37	37
70	Dist. Securities	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41½
780	Erie	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35½
170	Goodrich Co.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅛	71⅛
240	Inspiration Cop.	47⅞	48	47	47⅛
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
2,870	Int. Mer. M. pf.	85⅝	87½	85⅝	87⅝
590	Int. Nickel	45	45	43½	44⅛
110	Kennecott Cop.	45⅝	45⅝	44⅛	44⅝
520	Maxwell Motor	73¼	73⅝	72⅜	73⅛
1,320	Mexican Pet.	97⅜	98½	96½	97⅝
10	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
50	Mo. Pac. cfs.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
10	N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½
20	Pennsylvania	57	57	57	57
50	Pr. Steel Car	44¼	44½	43⅞	43⅞
90	Ray Copper	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
4,830	Reading	97⅜	98⅛	97	97⅛
90	Southern Ry	29⅝	28⅝	23½	28⅝
1,210	Studebaker	124⅞	126⅜	124¼	126⅜
740	Tenn. Copper	25½	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝
20	Third Av	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
380	Union Pacific	137⅛	137⅞	137¼	137⅝
50	United Fruit	144⅜	144⅝	144⅜	144⅜
640	U. S. Ind. Alc.	100⅞	105⅜	100⅞	104⅜
140	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	52¾	52¾
2,570	U. S. Steel	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛
1	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
90	West'house El.	54	54½	54	54½
820	Willys Overl'd	59½	60¾	57⅝	58½

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Atlanta	.10⅝	.11⅛	.10⅛	.11⅛
400	Goldf. Cons	.88	.88	.88	.88
600	Goldf. Merger	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Iron Blossom	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
600	Jim Butler	.85	.85	.85	.85
600	Jumbo Exten	.76	.76	.76	.76
600	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	North Sea	.13	.13	.13	.13
450	Tonopah Ext	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
300	Union Cons	.74	.74	.74	.74
300	West End	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	White Caps	.19	.19	.19	.19

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	95	89	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	360	320	330
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	340	360
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	85	90	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	156	159	156	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	168	171	170	173
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	96	100	96	100
Ohio Oil	220	231	224	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	13½
Pierce O. con. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	380	390	380	390
Prairie Pipe Line	218	221	210	222
Solar Refining	275	285	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	191	194	191	194
South Penn. Oil	347	353	350	355
Southwestern Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	265	270	268	271
Stand. Oil of Ind.	568	572	568	572
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	525	522	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	203	205	202	204
Stand. Oil of Ohio	365	380	365	380
Swan & Finch	97	102	95	100
Union Tank	81	83	82	84
Vacuum Oil	268	272	265	270
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks elsewhere were:	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	125	127	122	127
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	230	234	230	234
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	505	500	505
R.J.Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	123	121	123

CAMPAIGN TOCSIN IN RURAL CREDITS

Democrats Believe New Financial Measure Will Win Votes of the Farmers.

GLASS SOUNDS ITS PRAISE

Federal Reserve to be Put Forward as Wilson's Other Great Fiscal Reform.

At the Democratic National Committee's Headquarters it was made evident yesterday that the new Rural Credits act, which became a law Monday, when President Wilson signed the bill, would be much used as campaign material next Fall. The Democratic campaign leaders will set up the Rural Credits act beside the Federal Reserve bill as constituting two great Democratic measures of financial reform, vital progressive accomplishments of the party during the time President Wilson has been in office.

"By this bill we do more for the farmers than has ever been done by any previous administration," said Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, author of the Federal Reserve bill, and Chairman of the Joint Senate and House Committee on Rural Credits. Mr. Glass, who is Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, came to New York yesterday for a few hours to confer with members of the National Committee after the signing of the bill.

To assist in getting the new law into shape as campaign material, Mr. Glass has set actuaries at work compiling a table which will show prevailing rates of interest for agricultural credit compared with what they will be under the new law, which makes 6 per cent. as the maximum.

In his own State, Virginia, he said the average interest charge varies between 7 and 8 per cent. Under the new law, he said, the present indebtedness in Virginia on farm property can be paid off in twenty-two years with the savings the new conditions will effect.

The Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits act will be brought forward and represented as complemental parts in a great scheme to benefit the small man, the Federal Reserve act in the field of big banking, and the Rural Credits act to liberate the small landholder from grasping mortgage lenders.

It is expected by the campaign managers that the Rural Credits act will be a powerful vote-getter in great sections of the Middle West and the Northwest.

In the metropolitan districts the act will not be so much of a live issue. This view was reflected in an opinion yesterday by Leonard Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society. This organization is interested in establishing Jewish immigrants in farm life. Its clients are not successful farmers who seek credit with which to enlarge their crops and agricultural equipment, but mostly poor people who have a little money to invest in farm properties. They represent, however, the largest class in this immediate section which has a practical interest in the Rural Credits bill. Mr. Robinson does not believe the act will help this class.

"Although claims have been made that the new bill would help the tenant farmer, I can only see a little indirect help in it for such men," he said. "It will scarcely help the man who has no money himself and cannot furnish the necessary security. On the other hand, it will help the class who have a little money on hand, but not enough to make a full purchase of the property they are interested in."

Sanctions $1,175,000 Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The Public Service Commission of the Second District has authorized the International Railway to issue $1,175,000 in 5 per cent. refunding and improvement bonds to be sold at not less than 80. The proceeds are to be used in paying for the new extension of the company's trolley lines between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	92	92	92	92
740	Alaska	18	18¼	17⅜	17⅝
970	Am. Zinc	33¼	33½	32¼	32⅝
200	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
48	Butte & Sup.	66	66	64	64¼
65	Cal. & Ariz.	67	67⅝	67	67⅝
10	Cal. & Hecla	515	515	515	515
50	Centennial	14	14	14	14
1,021	Copper Range	55⅞	56¼	55⅜	56
20	East Butte	12	12	12	12
50	Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
340	Lake	11	11⅜	11	11
300	Mass. Con	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
5	Miami	35	35	35	35
160	Mohawk	81	81½	81	81
100	Nevada Con.	16	16	16	16
105	New Arcadian	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
120	New Idria	11	11	10	10
1,050	North Butte	20¾	20⅞	20½	20½
315	Pond Creek	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
10	Quincy	82	82	82	82
1,600	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55	Shannon	8	8	7¾	7¾
100	St. Mary's	72	73	72	73
100	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
140	Trinity	5	5	4¾	4¾
917	U. S. Smelter	58¾	63½	58	58
177	U. S.Smelt.pf.	49½	50⅛	49½	50
1,600	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
790	Utah Metals	6⅞	7	6½	6½
60	Winona	4⅞	4¾	4½	4⅝
36	Wolverine	49	49	48	48
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Alb.	183	183	182½	182½
26	Boston Elev.	75	75	73	73
10	Boston & Me.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Bos. & W. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	C. J.& S.Y.pf.	108	108	108	108
70	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78¼	78¾
88	Mass. Elec.pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32
117	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61	61	60	60½
130	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	69½	70	69½	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

23	A. A. Ch. pf.	98½	99¼	98½	99
10	Am. Pn. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
12	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
551	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129⅞
1,099	A. G. & W. I.	58	58½	57⅞	58
196	A.G.&W.I. pf.	62	63	62	63
10	Cuban Cem.	23½	23½	23½	23½
44	Edison	236½	237	236½	237
20	Mass. Gas	80	80	79¾	79¾
2	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
50	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
77	N.E.Cot.Y. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝
8	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
15	Reece Button.	16½	16½	16½	16½
5	Swift	133½	133½	133½	133½
40	Torrington	44	44	43¾	44
235	United Fruit.	136	136	135	135
1,163	Un. Sh. Mch.	53	54⅜	53	53
100	U. S. M. pf.	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29½
510	U. S. Steel	84½	84⅜	84¼	84¼
66	Ventura	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2,000	A.T.&T. 4½s.	108½	108½	108½	108½
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	82	82	81¾	81¾
1,000	Mass.Gas 4½s	90¾	90⅜	90¾	90¾
3,000	Pond Crk. 6s	93½	94	93½	94
4,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Un. Frt. 4½s	98	98	98	98
8,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼	Humboldt	1½	2
Am. Oil	.22	.24	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Bay S Gas	.12	.14	Iron Cap.	3½	4⅜
Begole	.80	.85	Iron C pf.	6½	8
Bingham	9¾	10½	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅞
Bohemia	1¾	1½	Majestic	.63	.69
Bos. Ariz.	2⅜	2⅝	Mex Mets.	.28	.30
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.65
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Mojave T.	4	4½
Bos Mon.	.96	.97	Nat L & Z	1¼	1½
Butte & L.	.67	.70	N Baltic	1⅝	2
Cal Corbin	3	3½	New Dougl.	1	1⅛
Calaveras	4⅛	5	N Cornelia	12⅞	13
Champion	.08	.09	N U Bing.	1	2
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅝	Nixon	.32	.35
Con Ariz.	1¾	1⅞	Ohio V Cop.	.10	.15
Con Cop.	2¼	2⅝	Oneco	.80	.93
Crown R.	.50	.60	Onondaga	1	1¼
Davis-D	1⅝	1⅞	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Cortez	.40	.50	Rilla	.23	.25
E & B B.	1⅝	1⅞	Roch M.	3¼	3½
Fortuna	.33	.34	S W Miami	1½	2
Gold Lake	.20	.30	Truro	2½	3
Homa Oil	.93	.99	Un V Ext.	28½	29
Houghton	1⅜	1⅝	Yuk Gold	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Com.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
90	Balt. Tube pf.	96	96	96	96
26	Con. Power	114½	115	114½	115
50	Con. Power pf.	114	114	114	114
10	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
1,667	Cosden Ref.	24	24⅝	24	24⅝
3,570	Cosden O. & G.	14¼	15½	14¼	15¼
1,101	C. O. & G. pf.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Davidson Ch.	48½	48½	48½	48½
14	Fid. & Dep.	133	133	133	133
679	First Nat. Bk.	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
10	Houst. Oil pf.	60	60	60	60
250	Mer. & Bk.	29½	29½	29	29
30	North. Cent.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
325	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	75¾	76

BONDS.

$1,100	A. C. L. 5s,'20	92	92	91½	91½
6,000	At. C.St.Ry.5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
15,000	C. El. Ill. 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87½	87¼
7,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	120	121½	120	121½
60,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	107½	109	107½	108¾
7,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97	97	96¾	96¾
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	P. W. & P. 5s.	91½	91½	91	91
700	U.R.& E.Ifdr.5s	86	86½	86	86½
10,000	U.R.& E.1st 6s	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
2,000	U.R. & E.1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82	82

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	397	397	397	397
5	Am. Ship. pf.	87	87	87	87
60	Chi. Pn. Tool	68	68	68	68
76	Chi. Title & T.	248	248	248	249
80	Edison	143½	143¼	143	143
20	Deere pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
10	Diam. Match.	111	111	111	111
10	Ill. Brick	80	80	80	80
87	Lindsay Light	22	22¼	21½	22¼
77	Mont. Wd. pf.	113½	113⅝	113¼	113¼
13	Nat. Carbon	167	167	167	167
105	Nat. Carb. pf.	123	123	123	123
35	Pacific Gas	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
10	People's Gas.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
30	Pub. Serv. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
120	Sears-Roeb.	194½	195	194½	195
1,145	Stew

To Yield 5.50%

Public Utility First Lien Bond

Net earnings from properties owned more than 2½ times annual bond interest.

Surplus earnings from properties controlled through stock ownership approximately 2¾ times annual interest charges on first lien bonds.

Circular A-17 will be sent those desiring complete information

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100 Terminal Warehouse

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Light Trading and Fractional Price Changes Continued in Yesterday's Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 294,702 shares of stocks and $40,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 40,177; oil, 66,163, and mining, 198,422. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	†Aetna Expl..	9¼	9¼	8½	9
100	†Am. D. Syn..	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,942	†Am. W. P....	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
100	Atl. Steel....	60	60	59	59
500	†Beaver Con..	39	39	39	39
100	†Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Can. Nat. G..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	†Car L. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Char. I., Am.	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½
500	C. I., Am., pf	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,055	Chev. Motor..	194	197	193	194
505	Driggs-Sea. ..	103	104½	100	100
1,000	†Emer. Motor	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,200	Emer. Phono..	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
300	†Essex M. ...	72½	72½	72½	72½
25	Fed. P. Corp.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Grant M. Car	10	10	10	10
200	Hartman Cor.	70½	70½	70¼	70½
400	Hask.&B.Car.	34½	35	34½	35
30	Holly Sug. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
400	Hupp Motors.	7	7½	7	7½
200	Interc. Rub..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,010	†Jop. Ore Sp..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	Kapo Mfg.Co.	6	6	6	6
200	†Lake T. Bt..	7¼	7¼	7	7
200	Marc. of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	†Maxim Mun.	5¼	5¼	4¾	5
4,000	†Midvale Steel	60¾	60⅜	59½	59⅝
300	†Mitch.M., w.i.	67	76	66½	66½
550	†Princess M..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
280	†Pullman V...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	†Pull. V. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
155	†Saxon M. C.	76	76	76	76
200	†St. Jos. Lead	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾
700	†Stutz Motor.	60⅜	60⅜	60½	60½
1,500	Sub.R.V.ctfs.	34½	34⅝	33	33¼
4,000	†Tobac. Prod.	44½	45¼	44	44
800	†U.S.L.&H.pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
400	xU. S. Stmsp.	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
3,500	†Unit. Motors	63½	66	65	65⅜
100	U. Prof. Shar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	†W.-P. T., w.i.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	W.-P. Ter., w. i., pf. ..	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,500	White Motors.	52⅞	53	52⅝	52⅝
100	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Zinc Concen.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,500	Ang.-Am. Oil	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅝
130	Illinois P. L.	172	169	169	— 3
148	Ohio Oil	235	231	231	— 5
85	St. O. N. Y.	205	203	205	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	†A. P., Ltd., (prospect)...	56	57	55	57
400	†B. Oil & Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	24	24½	24	24¼
4,600	†Cos. O. & G.	14	15¾	14	15¼
400	†C. O. & G. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,800	†Federal Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
6,500	†Kenova Oil (a prospect)	58	58	50	54
300	†Key. Oil....	75	75	75	75
15,000	†Mid. Oil	46	52	46	49
2,100	†Mid. Oil pf	89	89	89	89
300	†Musk. Ref..	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
2,000	†N. Y.-O. O.	79	79	78	79
6,500	†Okla. Oil..	10	12	10	11
100	Okla. P. & R.	7	7	7	7
900	†S. Oil & Ref.	10¾	11	10⅝	11
100	†Sinclair Oil..	42½	42¾	42½	42¾
7,200	†T.-M. Pet..	70	73	70	72
12,000	†U. W. Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	†Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

50	Alaska-Yukon	42	42	42	42
1,600	†Alaska-W...	½	½	½	½
3,700	†Atlanta	11	11	10½	10½
10,000	†Adanac S....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,900	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met.(a pros.)	64	65	63	64
5,100	†Ariz. Cop...	35	36	35	36
1,600	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
4,500	†Booth	15½	16	15½	16
15,000	Boston & M...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	Calaveras M...	*65	65	65	65
1,500	Caledonia	61	67	66	66
1,000	Canada Cop....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	35	35	35	35
1,700	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Double-H.S.	55	57	55	57
430	Dundee-Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Els Witch..	8	8	8	8
8,100	†Emma Cop...	41	43	41	43
3,100	First N. Cop..	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛
4,000	Green Mon....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	†Goldfield Con	88	89	88	88
3,500	†G. Merger...	9	9	9	9
3,000	Hecla Mining.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
800	†Ill. Cop.pf.	1	1	1	1
2,500	†Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Jero'e V. E. (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,010	Joplin Ore S..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	†Jim Butler..	84	85	84	84
2,500	†Jumbo Ext..	76	77	76	77
3,000	†Kewanaa	9	10	9	10
9,000	†Louisi'a Con.	13	18	13	18
1,200	La Rose Min..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
12,000	†Marsh Min..	14	14	13½	13¼
600	†McKinley-D.	58	58	55	55
200	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†Mojave Tung.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	†Mont. G. M..	75	76	73	76
1,700	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	†Mother Lode	27	28	26	27½
4,200	†Newray M..	42	42	40	42
600	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co..	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅜
300	Nip. M. Co..	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1,000	†O. Lex. (pr.)	62	62	62	62
600	†Ont. Cop....	30	30	30	30
12,000	†Rex C. M...	13	16	13	17
500	†Roch. Mines.	57	57	57	57
350	†Round Mtn.	50	50	50	50
2,500	†San Toy	14	15	14	14
3,500	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	†Success M..	60	60	57	58
500	Tono. Ext....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
272	Tung. Col'A..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,500	†U. S. C. M..	8	8	8	8
3,010	x†U. V. Ext.	27⅛	28¼	27	28¼
2,750	Unity G.M.C..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,500	†W. E. Cons.	92	92	92	92
1,200	†W. Oake M..	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
50	†Y. A. tr. cfs.	42	42	42	42
800	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	†Yuscaran C..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$40,000	‡C. O. 6s, w.i.	107	108½	107	108½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed. xEx dividend.

Note.—Monday 325 Pierce Oil sold at 12⅝@13, and July 15 100 Hecla at 5.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord...	18	18½	18	18½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. b	18½	19	18½	19
Flemish-Lynn Phono.	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Gastor, Williams&W.	41	42	41	42
Holly Sugar	47	50	47	50
Int. Arms F. S. Corp.	12	17	12	17
Kathodian pf.....	21	22	21	22
Lake Torpedo 1st pf..	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Lynn Phonograph	5½	7	5½	7
Manhattan Transit...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	8½
Todd Shipyards	73	77	73	77
Triangle Film v. t.cfs.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
U. S. Light & Heat.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf....	80	92	80	92
United Drug 1st pf..	50	53	49	52
United Zinc	6½	6¾	6½	7

OIL STOCKS.

American Oil & Gas..	¼	½	¼	½
Houston Oil	14	17	14	17
Inter. Petroleum....	10	10¼	10	10¼
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Prudential O. & G...	12	18	12	18
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
Tidewater Oil	182	185	184	188
Wayland O. & G....	4½	5	4½	5

MINING STOCKS.

Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	9
Con. Copper M.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Crystal C. M.....	.90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Dupont Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Howe Sound	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inspir. Need. Cop...	51	53	51	53
Int. & Int. M. & R...	1½	2	1½	2

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....	282	290	282	286
Atlas Powder.....	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	117	120	115	117
Bliss (E. W.).....	560	575	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	192	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	840	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	242	242	247
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	102	101	103
Hercules Powder....	330	350	330	340
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	113	115
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond..	165	168	165	16
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg.	555	560	550	560
Wmch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1500	1550

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

TO FIGHT N. J. TERMINALS.

Merchants' Association Asks Permission to Intervene.

The Merchants' Association of New York announced yesterday that it would petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to intervene in an application which has been filed asking the commission to order the terminals of the trunk line railroads, both physical and in the matter of rates, to be situated in New Jersey instead of New York City as at present.

According to the statement issued by the association yesterday the application, which threatens seriously the commerce of this city, was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of New Jersey by a Committee on Ways and Means appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, the Board of Commerce and Navigation of the State of New Jersey, and the cities of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Elizabeth. Robert H. Fuller, publicity manager of the Merchants' Association, said his organization was preparing to combat the application by every means in its power.

"Not only are the commercial organizations thoroughly aroused to the danger to New York's commercial supremacy which New Jersey's contentions conceal," said the statement, "but both the city and the State are closely watching the proceeding with a view to taking action for the protection of the city's commerce."

The application to which exception is taken by the Merchants' Association, was filed by George L. Record as attorney. It asks, in addition to the matter of the location of terminals referred to above, that in place of the present identical rates new rates be established lower than those charged by the same lines on traffic to and from New York and Brooklyn to the extent of the difference of the cost of service.

This difference, the Merchants' Association holds, would equal the cost of lighterage or other means of transfer, which is now included in the through rate in the case of freight shipped to or from New York City. The proceeding is directed against all the trunk line railroads entering New York City, including the New York Central. It was stated the City of New York officially and other commercial organizations had taken cognizance of the application.

"The Merchants' Association will intervene in the case," said the statement, "in order that New York City's side may be presented. The courts have held that the Interstate Commerce Commission must make its decisions upon the evidence submitted to it. Unless New York's case is presented, therefore, the commission might have to decide in favor of the petitioners and the case would thus go against New York by default. The matter is looked upon by the officers of the association and by all who are familiar with the shipping situation in this city as of the highest importance."

INSURANCE AGENTS MEET.

Western Members of the Mutual's $100,000 Field Club Gather Here.

One hundred and twenty life insurance solicitors from points west of the Mississippi gathered yesterday at the Waldorf for the third annual convention of the Mutual's $100,000 Field Club.

This is the first time the members, as a body, have gone so far away from home, previous conventions having taken place in Colorado Springs and San Francisco.

Following the meeting yesterday the visitors went sightseeing, and were taken to Coney Island last night. The meeting will continue today.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..	5	May, 1926	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.55
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb.21,'17	95¾	96⅛	5.30
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec.15,'17	100¾	100⅞	4.20
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	100¼	100⅜	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.65
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅜	100⅛	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅛	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100⅛	..
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. T. & T..	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¾	3.80
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.45
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	3.45
A. V. R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.95
Can. North ..	6	Sep., 1917	98½	99½	5.40
Can. Pac....	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	101¾	5.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q..	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅝	5.25
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99¼	5.35
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Inter. Harv...	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.38
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
Min. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99¼	5.00
Penn. Co....	4½	June 5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb.19,'19	95¾	96½	6.10
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.20
U.Ry.G. & E..	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.50
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Win. R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98¾	5.75
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	3 @4½	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.30
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
C., R. I. & Pac..	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.45
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.30	4.15
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley..	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central..	1916-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.15
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Penn. Gen. Fight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'20	4½	4.40	4.15
Southern Ry.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.35

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Public Utilities Commission of Chicago yesterday authorized the issuance of $13,696,000 Burlington general mortgage fifty-year 4s, of which $10,296,889 will be used for reimbursing the treasury for expenditures on improvements and the remainder for refunding prior issues.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of London yesterday declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free from tax, payable Sept. 1.

Directors of the Irving National Bank yesterday appointed W. E. Wilson and G. B. Rickenbaugh assistant cashiers. Mr. Wilson entered the employ of the institution when it was the New York National Exchange Bank about fifteen years ago. Mr. Rickenbaugh was formerly connected with the First National Bank of Tyrone, Penn.

E. L. Stewart Patterson, Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has written a text-book on foreign exchange and other elements entering into international banking operations. Besides describing details and practice of the foreign exchange market, the book explains many financial terms of use in daily business.

Two new Directors have been elected to the board of the Home Life Insurance Company. They are Henry Moir, Actuary since 1909, and G. W. Murray, Superintendent of Agencies since 1899.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
10	Am. Cities pf.	49	49	48¾	49¾
3,228	Cities Service.	314	294	302	304
714	Cities Ser. pf.	88	86¾	87	88
400	Com'w'lth....	65½	64½	64½	*65½
650	Com'w'lth. pf.	86	85	85	*86
450	Consum. P. pf.	99	98	97	99
100	Emp. D. E. pf.	92	86½	88	92
10	f'state Elec..	35	35	35	35
600	Pacific Gas..	57¾	57½	57¼	57¾
350	Pac. G. 1st pf.	88¼	88	88¼	*89
350	Toledo Trac..	51¼	50	50¾	51¼
50	Tol. Trac. pf.	86½	85¾	86	87
150	Tenn. R. S. & P.	10¾	10¼	10½	11

*August div. decld.

BOND.

$75,000	C'wealth. 6s.	103¼	102	102	103⅛

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	77	80
†Adirondack Electric Power pf....	24	26
American Gas Co.....	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.....	49	51
*†American Light & Traction pf..	109½	111
American Power & Light.....	68	70
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	77
American W. W. & E.....	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Carolina

GIVES UP RECORDS OF WIRETAPPING

Kings District Attorney Surrenders Them, Purging Himself of Contempt.

TAPPERS ON THE STAND

Police Tell How Catholic Priests' Telephonic Conversations Were Taken Down.

By producing the wiretapping records upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge that a conspiracy had been formed to discredit his administration and obstruct the course of justice, District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County and his chief assistant, Hersey Egginton, purged themselves of contempt yesterday before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supeme Court. Mr. Egginton took the records to court. They consisted of seventy-five "phonograms" or transcripts of conversations which the wiretapping squad of the Police Department had obtained during the Catholic charities investigation by listening in on the wires of Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and Robert W. Hebberd.

Before surrendering the records, Mr. Eggington repeated his contention that the law prohibited such a course, the records having been part of a Grand Jury proceeding which culminated in Brooklyn with the indictment of William A. Hotchkiss and Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury for conspiracy.

Later in the day District Attorney Lewis appeared in person, having made a hurried trip from Pike County, Penn., to purge himself of the contempt charge. He explained that the wording of the subpoena was such as to make it appear that the Grand Jury minutes were sought. Justice Greenbaum agreed that the subpoena was misleading, but reprimanded Mr. Lewis for not appearing in person in the first place. The prosecutor apologized and the contempt charge was dropped.

More Records to Come.

In view of Justice Greenbaum's interpretation of the subpoena to mean all conversations "in possession of the District Attorney," Mr. Lewis will be obliged to surrender twenty-five additional phonograms which were not presented to the Grand Jury in the Brooklyn investigation. These will be brought to court and probably read into the evidence today.

Most of yesterday's session was occupied with the identification of the records by members of the wiretapping squad. Sergeant George Younge, who supervised the wiretapping in the "listening-in" room at 50 Church Street, was cross-examined by Frank Moss, counsel for ex-Commissioner Hebberd. He admitted that the records were not accurate transcripts of all the conversations heard over the wires. He said the policeman listening in would transfer what he heard, or thought he heard, first to a slate, then to paper, and finally it was typewritten, with a probable interval of an hour or more between the paper and typewriter stage. Abbreviations, he said, were often used, and the records were therefore filled out more or less from memory. He admitted also that typewritten reports were frequently made from the skeleton records by a man other than the one who overheard the conversation, and that certain portions of messages were often discarded as not being relevant.

"We classified it as dead matter and live matter," said Sergeant Younge.

"How would you and your squad feel qualified to determine what was dead matter and what was live matter?" asked Alfred J. Talley, counsel for Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn.

"Because of four years' experience in the work," replied the witness.

Records Sent to Woods.

Under examination by Mr. Talley, Younge said he delivered the wiretapping records to Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Scull, the one exception being a delivery of certain massages to William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner Kingsbury, at the Bar Association.

In answer to a question from Mr. Moss, the Sergeant admitted that one of the members of his squad was Policeman Kennel, a brother of the Mayor's attendant. Kennel is the only man on the squad who could not use a typewriter, and Younge frequently took his notes and made copies of them, expanding them to regular form.

The next witness was Adolph Blaha, another member of the wiretapping squad, who listened in on the telephone wires of Dr. Potter and Mr. Hebberd on March 18. Justice Greenbaum allowed the witness to read this particular conversation. Mr. Hebberd was at the Hotel Irving and Potter was at his home in Brooklyn. The conversation was as follows:

6264—Hello!
948—Hotel Irving?
6264—Yes.
948—Mr. Hebberd, please.
6264—Hello!
948—Hello!
6264—Hello, doctor, what's new?
948—Don't know much.
6264—You'd better stay away from the office.
948—I will, and I'm going to stay away Monday.
6264—Yes, stay away until Tuesday.
948—When will I see you?
6264—I'll be over to see you tomorrow. See that you allow nobody in the house.
948—Nobody will come in. They'll get hail Columbia tomorrow.
6264—Better be careful that nobody is trailing you.
948—I've seen a certain party. See you tomorrow.
6264—I'll be over.
948—Yes, I'll expect you.

More of the conversations will be read into the record when the hearing is resumed today.

FARMERS HAIL CREDITS BILL

New Federal Act Enhances Wave of Prosperity in Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Farmers in the Middle West are jubilant over the passing of the Rural Credits bill by President Wilson.

"This bill will give impetus to prosperity in general in all parts of the United States," said P. P. Lewis, President of the Missouri Board of Agriculture. "It is a great step forward in helping the farmers to market their crops. It is really only the beginning of a credit system for the farmers modeled after the German plan, and will do an enormous amount of good.

"The Rural Credit bill should not be taken as a political measure, but as a fine move to help the country and farmers generally. I have talked to many farmers in this territory within the last few days and nowhere have I found one who spoke lightly of the measure.

"During the past three years the farmers have felt a growing need for just such a law. The manner in which the farmers in general have backed it is sufficient proof that they think well of it. It has started a new wave of prosperity for the farmer and for the nation."

MEN IN SPAIN END STRIKE.

Railway Employes Return to Jobs Under Compulsory Arbitration.

MADRID, July 18.—The striking railway employes agreed today to resume work immediately. It was decided that their interests would be safeguarded by the plan of arbitration proposed by the Government.

The Northern Railway Company, having failed to reply to the Government's proposals that the road's differences with its striking employes be submitted to arbitration, the Cabinet today resolved to submit the whole question of the strike to the Institute of Social Reforms, whose decision, it is announced, will immediately be applied by the Government.

URGES FEDERAL LAW TO HELP EXPORTERS

Chairman Hurley of Trade Commission Says They Must Be Allowed to Combine.

SUPPORTS THE WEBB BILL

Representative Carlin Would Bar More Powerful Concerns from Privileges of the Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House Committee on Judiciary began hearings today on the Webb bill to legalize combinations among American exporters seeking to extend the export trade of the United States. Chairman Hurley and Commissioner Rublee of the Federal Trade Commission were heard by the committee and strongly advocated legislation that would exempt such combinations from prosecution under the existing anti-trust laws.

The Webb bill, introduced at the instance of the commission and the Department of Commerce, provides that nothing contained in the anti-trust laws "shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaging solely in such trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States."

While "pooling agreements" in the interest of extension of American commerce are thus recognized by the bill, it is stipulated that "unfair methods of competition" as defined in existing anti-trust statutes and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission shall not be employed.

Report of the bill by the House Committee is expected, the hearing today developing little opposition to the arguments advanced by members of the Federal Trade Commission.

"America may as well equip its battleships with two-inch guns as to deny to manufacturers the right to combine for foreign trade," declared Chairman Hurley. "We all want foreign trade, but we can't get it unless we are willing to give our manufacturers the right to combine by the establishment of cooperative selling agencies for competition with the foreign cartels."

Mr. Hurley, quoting from a report of an investigation of foreign cartels recently made by the Federal Trade Commission at the request of Congress, said that 95 per cent. of the steel industry of Germany was controlled by one combination, and that production of petroleum and other natural products was similarly controlled. These combinations, he said, went into foreign markets, and especially South America, and because of low selling costs, due to cooperation, outbid Americans.

"For instance, three American electrical companies will make bids on a job in Buenos Aires," said Mr. Hurley, "while there will be but one German bid. This means that the Americans paid three times as much for the drawing of plans and specifications. Besides, they were forced with their heavy selling costs to meet a German cartel, backed by the German Government in transportation and banking facilities. Virtually the Americans are competing with a Government-owned bidder."

"I am in sympathy," interjected Representative Carlin of Virginia, "with the desire to increase our foreign trade but is it not possible that, if we amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit combination for foreign export, the natural result will be an increase in prices in the United States?"

Mr. Hurley said he did not think such a result would follow, and went on record as being opposed to the amendment of the Sherman law to permit combinations in foreign trade if domestic prices would thereby be enhanced.

Mr. Carlin pointed out that copper producers received less for copper in foreign countries than in the United States, due to the fact that foreign buyers combined. He regarded this as an injury to American producers, but said that if copper men were permitted to combine to fix prices for foreign trade copper prices in the United States would likewise advance.

Mr. Hurley explained that the Webb bill did not mean necessarily that the combinations were intended to permit American producers to get higher prices, but it was intended to cut down costs.

"Little manufacturers," he said, "are afraid to venture into the markets of the world. They would like to have the business, but are afraid that if they go into a market and spend money to develop it other American producers will come along and drive them out. If half a dozen manufacturers in one line were permitted to make an agreement for foreign trade they would first spend considerable money in advertising their wares, and then, as the orders came in, they would be distributed among the plants which were running short of work. In this country we have dull periods, and these foreign orders would give us stability."

Representative Carlin further expressed fears that the large American companies, if permitted to combine in foreign trade, would swallow up combines of smaller companies in the same line formed under the proposed law.

"I believe," said Mr. Carlin, "that this right to combine ought to be reserved solely to the smaller concerns. This could be done by amending the bill to provide that companies with a certain capital, excluding the big corporations, may form export agreements."

BAVARIA GUARDS RIGHTS.

Resents Imperial Government's Attempts to Widen Its Influence.

Recent attempts by the Imperial German Government to encroach upon the rights of the Kingdom of Bavaria have aroused strong opposition in King Ludwig's domain, according to reports in recent issues of London newspapers. In a discussion in the Finance Committee of the Upper House of the Bavarian Diet of the proposal to put an end to the separate State administration of the Bavarian railways all the speakers protested against any alteration of Bavaria's constitutional rights and the Government then made the following declaration:

In the opinion of the Bavarian Government the independence of the State railway system forms an inseparable part of the independence of the Bavarian State. The transference of the Bavarian State railways to the empire or to any larger community must be refused, in so far as the traffic requirements demand uniformity of administration over an area larger than the State separate agreements should be concluded with the forms and principles of administrations, and, in case of need, with the other Central European railway administrations.

In a report from Munich to the Berliner Tageblatt regarding the Imperial Chancellor's conferences with the King of Bavaria, excerpts from which were cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 31, it was said that there had been fear in Bavarian political circles that the preponderance of Prussia in the empire might diminish the influence of the South German States, but that the Chancellor's visit had no doubt dispelled these anxieties.

A dispatch from the British Headquarters in France, dated June 30, said that, according to German prisoners, the Eleventh Bavarian Division had refused to attack at Verdun, and only the intervention of King Ludwig with Kaiser Wilhelm had saved the division from being decimated.

COTTON MARKET DULL AND STEADY

Opens at Monday's Closing Prices and Closes at an Advance of 2 to 4 Points.

MISS GILES REPORTS 78

Storm Rumors Send Prices Up a Little, but Western Crop Outlook Was Never Better.

There was nothing in the cables yesterday morning that had any influence on the local cotton market, and opening prices were at Monday's close. There seemed to be some overnight selling orders in the ring, and although the market had good support from the start there was enough cotton offering to put prices down about 5 points in the first half hour. After that the selling pressure slackened and during most of the day it was a very dull market with a steady undertone. A condition report of 78 issued by Miss Giles was made public at the opening, but had little effect upon the market, although the figures were lower than those the trade generally thinks would represent the condition of the crop at this time.

Some early selling seemed to come from the South, but there is nothing that indicates any change in sentiment, and the Southern public is quite as confident of higher priced cotton as it has been all along.

During the afternoon rumors of a storm coming in from the Gulf and threatening the Atlantic States, gave a certain stiffness to the market, and there was a rally that sent prices to a level about 5 points higher than the previous close.

Advices from the Atlantic States tell of too much rain, but the crop in the western part of the belt is undoubtedly doing very well while most sections West of the Mississippi have better prospects than have been seen at this season in many years. The public is not heavily interested at the moment and Wall Street is not operating heavily on either side of the cotton market.

The close was steady at a net advance for the day of 2 to 4 points. Spots were marked up 5 points to 13.10 for middling.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.85	12.88	12.85	12.87@12.89	12.80@12.88
Oct.	13.00	13.08	12.95	13.04@13.05	13.01@13.02
Dec.	13.19	13.23	13.13	13.19@13.20	13.18@13.19
Jan.	13.22	13.28	13.17	13.25@13.26	13.24 flat.
Mar.	13.41	13.43	13.34	13.40@13.42	13.40@13.42
May	13.56	13.56	13.48	13.56@13.57	13.56@13.58

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 13.10c; sales, 38 bales. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, 13c, sales, 2,975 bales; Galveston, 13.75c, sales, 349 bales; Savannah, 13c, sales, 179 bales; Memphis, 13.12c, sales, 125 bales; Augusta, 12.75c, sales, 1,078 bales; Houston, 13.00c, sales, 243 bales. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.80	12.80	12.76	12.80@12.82	12.76@12.81
Oct.	12.80	12.87	12.76	12.84@12.85	12.83@12.84
Dec.	12.93	13.01	12.90	12.98@12.99	12.97@12.98
Jan.	13.02	13.10	12.90	13.07@13.08	13.06@13.07
Mar.	13.23	13.30	13.23	13.27@13.28	13.25@13.26
May	..	..	..	13.44@13.46	13.40@13.42

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 8.04d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.88	7.89	7.86	7.85½	7.91½
Oct.-Nov.	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75½	7.82½
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	7.73	7.69	7.69½	7.76½
Mar.-Apr.	7.72	7.72	7.70	7.69	7.75½
May-June	7.71	7.71	7.69	7.68½	7.74½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.80c; October, 12.95c; January, 13.07c; March, 13.34c; May, 13.49c; August, 12.82c. The market there was due to open today 3 to 4½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,74	1,972	75,558	128,158
New Orleans	42,47	3,529	165,904	64,852
Mobile	953	180	18,844	15,623
Savannah	1,840	1,400	79,962	70,181
Charleston	11	15	29,209	43,073
Wilmington	1	4	89,043	40,803
Norfolk	499	240	38,833	49,777

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	111	807	63,049	71,362
Memphis	682	90	47,778	83,931
St. Louis	3	901	10,496	19,270
Houston	1,500	900	31,494	63,747

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,405	2,318
New Orleans	3,900 to 4,200	1,429	1,220

Exports yesterday were 17,932 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,789,994 bales; total last season, 8,250,677 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved feverishly within a range of about a cent a bushel, and at the close of the day was barely steady, with net losses of ⅛@⅝c. The rust reports from the Spring wheat belt were fully as insistent as on any day during the recent advance, but the market for one reason or another was less responsive to bullish influences.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.22; No. 2 hard, $1.23¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.12	1.11	1.11⅛	1.11⅛	1.11⅜
September	1.13⅝	1.12⅜	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.06
December	1.16	1.14⅞	1.15⅛	1.15⅛	1.08½

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady tone throughout the greater part of the day. The close was ¼c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79¼	78¼	79¼	79¼	77
September	75⅞	75¼	75⅛	75⅝	72⅝
December	66	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛	63⅛

OATS.

The oats market was steady at the start as a result of further complaints of damage by hot weather, but longs sold heavily on the advance, and the market eased off, and closed with net losses of ¼@⅜c.

The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 48¼@48½c; No. 3 white, 46¾@47¼c; No. 4 white, 46@46½c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜		41¾	48⅝
September	41½	41	41		41¼	87½
December	43⅝	42¾	42¾		43	59¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and early in the day prices were firmer, owing to an advance in the price of live hogs and on buying which was thought to be by packers. On the advance longs sold freely and prices developed weakness, closing at the low point of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—						
July	13.12	12.97	12.97		13.07	8.20
September	13.25	13.05	13.05		13.15	8.27
Ribs—						
July	..	..	..		13.37	13.42	10.00
September	13.57	13.40	13.40		13.45	10.05
Pork—						
July	25.90	25.80	25.87		25.75	14.82
September	24.80	24.60	24.80		24.65	15.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was in more or less of a demoralized condition owing to very heavy and general liquidation, prices closing at practically the low point of the day, with net losses of 15 to 55 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.00	10.48
July	10.40	10.00	9.95@10.00	10.50
August	10.30	10.12	10.14@10.15	10.37
September	10.21	9.99	10.02@10.03	10.23
October	9.28	9.07	9.09@ 9.10	9.34
November	8.45	8.37	8.38@ 8.40	8.64
December	8.38	8.31	8.31@ 8.33	8.46
January	8.38	8.33	8.33@ 8.35	8.49
February	..	..	8.34@ 8.44	8.50

SUGAR.

There was nothing in the spot market to stimulate prices on the Exchange, and the market closed weak, 9 to 16 points net lower, with sales for the day 13,300 tons. Cuban interests picked up a little sugar on the decline, but the support was not heavy. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.15@5.19	5.30
August	5.28	5.28	5.17@5.19	5.31
September	5.26	5.26	5.26@5.27	5.38
October	5.29	5.28	5.23@5.24	5.35
November	..	..	5.18@5.14	5.25
December	5.03	4.95	4.95@4.97	5.06
January	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.76
February	..	..	4.39@4.41	4.48
March	4.43	4.42	4.41@4.43	4.50
April	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.52
May	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.54
June	..	..	4.47@4.49	4.56

COFFEE.

Oprations in the coffee market were again of small proportions, but after opening 1 to 3 points lower under scattered local selling, a steadier tone developed, and at the close of the day the market was 4 to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 16,250 bags.

Local spot prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.30
August	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.35
September	8.48	8.37	8.46@8.47	8.40
October	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.45
November	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.50
December	8.62	8.54	8.61@8.62	8.54
January	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.61
February	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.68
March	8.84	8.74	8.80@8.82	8.76
April	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.82
May	8.90	8.88	8.93@8.94	8.87
June	..	..	8.98@9.00	8.92

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,879 packages. Prices were fairly sustained on most grades of creamery, but tone was rather easy on the secondary qualities. Renovated slightly weaker and ladles and packing stock have declined about ½c.

Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26½@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 22½c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,332 cases. The high grades of fresh gathered eggs continue very scarce and firm. Medium and lower qualities unevenly irregular, and showing a wide range of value. The full range of prices shows little change, but some revision is made in quotations in the effort to conform with the official gradings. Bulk of the supply of Western goods is selling in a range of 22@25c, only a small part of the supply showing the higher quality necessary to command the higher quotations. Dirties and checks dull and weak, with outside quotations more extreme. Nearby whites generally quiet, but strictly fancy qualities are in light supply and firm; more or less defective stock tends to accumulate. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; nearby, choice, 29@29½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 16@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@32c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@28c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Thirty-one corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization is $1,062,850. They include:

West Indies Mines Development Co., Inc., minerals, oil, gas, products, foresters, mercantile, $700,000; M. R. Wilber, L. H. Groser, L. F. Whicher, 23 Broad St.

Stephen Lane Folger, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, stationery, $100,000; J. F. Moult, B. B. and S. L. Folger, 180 Broadway.

Brooklyn Dental Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dental supplies, appliances, tools, machinery, $60,000; H. J. and T. J. Davis, F. W. Hatfield, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hygienic Ry. Co., Inc., Watertown, milk, cream, products, $25,000; H. M. Brown, F. H. Lamon, F. B. Rice, Watertown.

Acme Die and Machine Co., Inc., Queens, machinery, tools, dies, snap buttons, metallic novelties, $20,000; H. R. Lehrfeld, C. R. Stein, R. Bauer, 45 McPherson St., Glendale, L. I.

Astoria Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $20,000; J. Obermeyer, A. and J. Liebmann, 38 Forrest St.

White Plains People's Market, Inc., White Plains, meat, provisions, $10,000; E. E. Drummond, P. R. Cutbill, F. X. Fallon, 264 Main St., New Rochelle.

J. A. Horsey & Son, Inc., timbering, lumber, farming, brewers, miners, contractors, construction, $10,000; A. W. Gray, J. F. Callender, E. H. Barnet, East Orange, N. J.

Motor Economy Corporation, autos, gasoline and kerosene engines; capital 200 shares, begin business with $10,000; T. C. Curtis, Jr. J. J. Moore, L. A. Davis, 25 Broad St.

Nannet Amusement Corporation, moving-picture films, theatres, amusement enterprises, $10,000; L. Friedman, H. G. Wiley, H. Harris, 21 Nassau St.

Woodells, Inc., Mechanicsville, furs, millinery, hats, wearing apparel, $10,000; L. Frendenberg, H. Mazur, M. Woodell, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Isko Corporation of New York, merchandise, patent articles, $7,500; H. B. Joy, E. Welborn, E. W. Band, 201 Bryant Park Building.

Inez, Inc., ladies' garments, apparel, $6,000; E. M. McInnes, I. C. G. Nattaus, B. Hick, 200 West 54th St.

Sam Cohen Machine Corporation, machines of all kinds, $5,000; M. Neckritz, J. Kleiner, S. Cohen, 205 Bay 10th St., Brooklyn.

Victoria Wet Wash and Steam Laundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Ruonagura, J. Vissicchio, A. D. Croce, 160 Wither St.

The Turnau Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction management, development, $5,000; J. Gerhardt, S. H. and E. W. Turnau, 2,495 Marion Av., Bronx.

Joseph Liebling, Inc., furs, skins, merchandise, $5,000; M. A. Stone, J. Blumenfeld, J. Liebling, Far Rockaway.

The Rockaway Board Walk, Rockaway Park, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; H. S. and C. Seidenberg, 18 North 117th St., Rockaway Beach.

Paul Benedek, Inc., theatrical proprietors, managers, $5,000; G. E. Steddard, F. Herendeen, P. Benedek, 1,482 Broadway.

Atlantic Petroleum Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, selling agents, $5,000; D. J. Ploselli, C. C. Wippman, L. S. Lockhart, 217 Broadway.

The Waterproofing and Construction Co., Inc., waterproofing, building contractors, construction, $25,000; H. L. Ettinger, A. D. and H. A. Hyman, 50 East 42d St.

Authorizations: Tri State Chemical Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., chemicals, $10,000; representative, Robert Baker, 149 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Gerdes & Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Barth S. Cronin Co., New York, $1,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henry Glasser Co., Inc., Manhattan; Moyer & Fairbaalt, Inc., Brooklyn; Brooklyn Dental Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Society Specialty Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Charter filed: Motor Compressor Sales Corporation, East Orange, manufacture and deal in mechanical and electrical selfstarters, $125,000; Charles O. Geyer, Felix R. Smith, Gordon Grand.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 18.—Charters filed: Austin Motors Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in engines, trucks, drays, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

New York and Florida Dock Co., construct docks, piers, wharves, &c., and to operate the same, $200,000; J. C. Turner, New York; Arthur Meigs, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. L. Taylor, Rutland, Vt.

Barnstable Co., construct, maintain, and operate boats, sailing vessels, &c., $10,000; George Whitney, W. R. Hereford, E. J. McCormack, all of New York.

Cleveland Brass and Copper Mills Co., own, build, and operate mills for the refining, smelting, and preparing for market brass, &c.; $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	....	37.75	....	38.25
Lead	....	6.40	....	6.40
Spelter	9.87½	....	9.75	....
Antimony	14.00	....	14.50	....
Quicksilver	$81.00	....	$88.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	88	0	0	88	0	0
Copper, futures	87	0	0	86	10	0
Tin, spot	163	10	0	166	10	0
Tin, futures	164	5	0	167	5	0
Spelter	48	0	0	48	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	28	5	0

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERING

250,000 shares of non-par value at $6.00 per share

Signal-Commerce Motor Truck Company

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Organized for the purpose of consolidating the Signal Motor Truck Company and Commerce Motor Car Company of Detroit.

These companies are thoroughly established and numbered among the most successful motor truck manufacturers of the country. Through this consolidation the new company will be able to offer a complete line of trucks ranging in capacity from three-fourths of a ton to five tons.

Mr. Thomas Neal of Detroit, Vice-President of the General Motors Company, will be President of the SIGNAL-COMMERCE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, and will direct its affairs, having associated with him a Board of Directors representative of the successful motor and industrial life of Detroit.

The authorized capital will be 460,000 shares of non-par value. It is estimated that the net earnings of the new company during the first twelve months of operation will be in excess of $600,000, or over 20% on the authorized capital at the subscription price of $6.00 per share.

The undersigned members of the *Detroit Stock Exchange* will receive subscriptions of the above stock, subject to allotment, at $6.00 per share, the right being reserved to close subscription books without notice. Subscriptions may also be placed through your own broker.

F. K. PELTON & CO., 1560 Penobscot Bldg.
SINCLAIR & COULS, 420 Dime Bank Bldg.
LEWIS G. GORTON, 1413 Majestic Bldg.
A. W. WALLACE & CO. 214 Dime Bank Bldg.
E. L. SPRAGUE, 1356 Penobscot Bldg.
GEORGE M. WEST & CO., 910 Union Trust Bldg.
H. W. NOBLE & CO. 314 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. E. MOSS & CO., 709 Union Trust Bldg.
E. E. MACCRONE & CO., 21 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. H. ROSE & CO. 719 Dime Bank Bldg.
W. A. HAMLIN & CO., 506 Penobscot Bldg.
W. E. REILLY & CO., 1006 Penobscot Bldg.
W. A. NEER & CO., 248 Penobscot Bldg.
CARLYLE & POVAH, 606 Penobscot Bldg.
JOEL STOCKARD & CO., 519 Dime Bank Bldg.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
of
CONSOLIDATED AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
THE MANKATO GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by The Mankato Gas and Electric Light Company, a Minnesota corporation, to the First Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, dated November 1, 1905, securing an authorized issue of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) par value of Consolidated and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1905, notice is hereby given to the holders of said bonds and to all whom it may concern that The Mankato Gas and Electric Light Company, in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on November 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the principal of said bonds and a premium of five per cent. thereon, and all accrued interest to the redemption day, all as provided by said Trust Deed. The numbers of said bonds to be so redeemed and paid are 1 to 50, inclusive. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said First Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, Illinois, on November 1, 1916, and on and after said date interest on said bonds shall cease.

Dated July 17, 1916.
FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
TRUSTEE.

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS
First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee

BUYERS OF DRESS FABRICS CONVENE

Topics Discussed Before Their Jobbers' Association in This City Yesterday.

CO-OPERATION IS ADVISED

New Forms of Sample Books Suggested and Establishment of Dye Industry Urged.

The mid-year meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, marked the largest attendance of members at any similar meeting in the history of the organization, nearly 150 being present when W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, rapped for order. The buyers were all in an optimistic frame of mind, as reports from all sections of the country brought to the meeting agreed that the purchasing power of the country had never been at a higher level.

Trade topics of interest were discussed at the two sessions held, while addresses were made by Dr. Bernard C. Hesse on the dyestuff situation, and Arthur Brisbane, whose subject related to the commercial and racial competition he thought this country would be subjected to after the European war.

In his opening address, President Howse said that war conditions abroad and the opportunity for an extension of American trade in foreign parts made it imperative that co-operation should be the rule and not the exception in domestic business circles. The present year, he said, was most important and one in which to take no chances.

"It is an epoch-making time at present," he continued. "The old slogan that competition is the life of business has been superseded by 'co-operation is the life of business.' The United States is the melting pot of the world because of conditions abroad. Hope to open markets of the world opened to America as never before. Success in this direction can come only by cementing the business relations of all business interests here, thereby placing America first in the commercial world. The science of the world can best be completed by merchandising."

Mr. Howse took up and outlined the progress being made in the direct application of the principle of co-operation as related to the manufacturer, jobber and retailer, all of which he declared made for efficiency between trade factors, as well as conducing to the benefit of the ultimate consumer.

Paul W. Barbee of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed last January to consider progressive methods of sampling, made a report. By way of illustrating the cost of sampling by the new loose leaf method as against the old style book way, Mr. Barbee prepared and submitted to the meeting a table of comparisons. The new method, he explained, would not only be a means of saving many thousands of dollars to manufacturers, but also would enable the buyers to get their samples much quicker. Mr. Barbee suggested that the buyers agree to adopt a standard size tab for all plain piece-dyed cotton fabrics.

Coming to details, he showed that, based on the kinds of fabrics selected for the illustration, the cost under the old system would be $135 against $12 by the new method. The excess baggage on 40-sample cards under the old method would be 55 pounds, and under the new plan but 10 pounds.

"We believe we are on the right track with reference to systematizing the manufacturing of sample cards," said Mr. Barbee, "this meaning a great reduction in cost to both the manufacturers and the converters. There is no question, but that the buyers will be greatly benefited by reason of their reduced cost. I venture to predict that on a staple line like a standard poplin there are in operation today in the hands of jobbers at least twelve different ways of sampling these fabrics. I contend that this is all wrong and works a great hardship on the manufacturers and the converters."

At the conclusion of Mr. Barbee's report, the buyers adopted a recommendation suggested by him that a standard size of tabs for piece-dyed fabrics be adopted. The committee by formal vote was instructed to continue its work.

Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Fernley, read a telegram received from Louis H. Ellenberger of Ruef, H. Kearney Street, San Francisco, relating to a new process for obtaining dyestuffs from petroleum. The message read:

Noting your interest in dyestuffs, and anticipating your pleasure, beg to confirm discovery of aniline dye processes and independent establishment in California of factory to produce these dyes. Have stood every local test for fastness and color, and have proved equal and superior to imported. Now being subjected to Eastern expert tests as final condition preceding manufacturing organization. We rejoice with you at possibility of making this country independent of foreign lands in this important industry.

W. F. Dalzell of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, aroused much interest when he made what he termed a "progressive suggestion for the January, 1917, meeting." Mr. Dalzell's proposition was that all dry goods interests of the country be invited to meet at the time of the annual convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. In this way, he said dry goods interests representing a purchasing power of $1,000,000,000 could be gotten together for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest. Mr. Dalzell's suggestion was received with applause and adopted.

John A. Ordway of Blodgett, Ordway, & Webber, Boston, was down for a paper on the plan to get retailers away from set popular prices so that the trade would not be compelled to buy goods at a price, but would have quality as a standard instead. Owing to illness, Mr. Ordway was unable to be present.

H. Clay Miller of the Daniel Miller Company, Baltimore, read a paper on "The detrimental effect of the use of paste tickets on wash fabrics."

Dr. Bernard C. Hesse, Chairman of the American Chemical Society, discussed the dyestuff situation at length. He told the fabric dress jobbers that the only way to protect the dyestuff industry was to give it tariff protection "all the way round; the Hill bill does that; the Kitchin bill does not." His conclusion was:

"In summary then, the coal tar industry of the present has grown from obscure beginnings of little real world-wide promise to an industry that is of very wide ramifications in almost every phase of national and international commerce and industry. Experience in the past has shown that in order to get a foothold and develop in this country it must be aided substantially. We have had only an assembling industry. At present we have made great progress, much of which will remain with us no matter if the present tariff be changed or not, but it will be in essence an assembling industry still. The future of the coal tar chemical and allied industries is brighter and fuller of promise than ever; its future in this country lies in our own hands to make or to mar. Which will we do?"

Arthur Brisbane warned the buyers of the commercial competition to follow the close of the present war. He also took up the so-called "Yellow Peril" with especial reference to Japanese commercial competition and racial ambitions. Mr. Brisbane seemed to think efficiency in the United States was at a low level. "We here in the United States waste more in one day than the Germans do in a year," he said. The speaker thought that if there was to be a continuance of prosperity after the war it was incumbent upon the Government now to anticipate conditions by enacting legislation designed to protect American labor and capital against the reconstruction period following the end of hostilities.

Buyers from widely separated sections of the country said at the close of the afternoon session that their firms had booked the largest future business on record. Collections, they added, were excellent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Oranges and Silk Ribbons Among Articles Considered.

B. R. Anderson & Co., Seattle, objected to the method used by the Collector in assessing duty on importations of oranges in boxes. The merchandise was tied in packages of two or more boxes each. Duty was assessed on the oranges at the rate provided for the cubical capacity of each box, while the protestants claimed that duty should have been assessed at the rate provided for the cubical capacity of each "package." Judge Hay held that the decision of the Customs Court in the case of Bush & Co. was applicable to the present protest, and sustained the claim.

A. V. Heyliger of this city imported silk velvet ribbons taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem as being composed in chief value of silk. The importer claimed that cotton predominated in the makeup of the goods and asked entry at 40 per cent. The protest was submitted on the record without the introduction of any evidence. The board held that the burden rested upon the importer to show by competent proof that the ribbons in question were not in chief value of silk as returned by the appraiser. As he failed to do this the Collector's return was affirmed.

Lines & Warne, New York, were successful in the contention that knitted silk mufflers were properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. as knitted underwear. The Collector was reversed in view of the 50 per cent. of silk wearing apparel. The firm also protested the Collector's assessment of duty on certain flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool. The assessment was at the rate of 35 per cent., while the importer asked entry at lower rates under the flannel provision according to the value of the goods per pound. This protest also was sustained.

R. H. Macy & Co. lost in protests relating to the duty on articles, gimps, tunics, jabots, a variety of other articles appliqued with beads. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as silk or cotton net trimmings or ornaments appliqued. A large number of claims for lower duty were made. Judge Howell said there was nothing in the record to justify the board in disturbing the decision of the Collector, that officer being affirmed.

Alfred Richter protested the liquidation and entry by the Collector in including a certain item of commission in the dutiable value. Judge Hay said it appeared from the record that the commission in question was one paid by the purchaser and not the seller of the merchandise. It was also shown that the commission was paid to Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. of Tientsin, China. The board held that under the circumstances the protest must be sustained.

ROCKEFELLER MEN HONORED

Institute Directors Announce Promotions and Appointments.

The Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced yesterday these promotions and appointments:

Dr. Alphonse R. Dochez, hitherto an associate in medicine, has been made an associate member; Dr. Henry T. Chickering has been appointed resident physician in the hospital to succeed Dr. Dochez.

The following have been made associates: Dr. Louise Pearse, pathology and bacteriology; Dr. Frederick L. Gates, pathology and bacteriology.

The following have been made assistants: Dr. Oswald Robertson, pathology and bacteriology; Ernest Wildman, chemistry.

The following new appointments have been made: Dr. Rhoda Erdmann, associate in the department of animal pathology; Dr. Rufus A. Mortison, assistant in medicine and assistant resident physician; Dr. John Northrop, assistant in the department of experimental biology; Dr. Jean Oliver, assistant in the department of pathology and bacteriology; Dr. Ernest W. Smillie, fellow in the department of animal pathology; Dr. William D. Witherbee, assistant.

Hardolph Wasteneys, hitherto an associate in the department of experimental biology, has accepted an appointment as associate professor of pharmacy at the University of California.

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

Five Lots at Sotheby's, London, Include Autograph Verses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—A collection of the Robert Burns books and manuscripts of the late J. J. Greenshields, Esq., of Kerse, Lanarkshire, were placed on sale today at Sotheby's and a total of $4,435 was obtained from the five lots disposed of. The only known prospectus issued by Burns, with a view of obtaining subscriptions to his proposed volue of "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," was sold for $1,375. A Burns autograph poem, "Sketch," being an early, if not the first, draft of the prologue spoken by William Woods on his benefit night, Monday, April 16, 1787, brought $490. berry, ated An autograph letter of the poet to John McMurdo, Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry, dated Nov. 26,1788, was sold for $490, also. Lot No. 509, another autograph letter of Burns to the playwright, George S. Sutherland, dated Dec. 31, 1789, with a superscription by Mrs. Burns, was sold for $1,000.

The final lot sold today consisted of a Burns autograph poem, an early, if not the first, draft of the "Election Ballard at Close of Contest for Representing the Dumfries Burghs, 1790," addressed to Robert Graham of Fintray, and containing eight six-line stanzas, and it brought $1,100.

The sale will be continued tomorrow.

Jobbers Want Bleached Goods.

Buying of bleached cotton goods continues active in this market, according to one of the leading selling agents, and more than this, many of the jobbers are asking for deliveries earlier than those specified in their orders. Certain well-known trade-marked goods are now on an "at value" basis, though it is probable that a new and higher price will be fixed on them before very long. Export business in bleached cottons is also good, especially with South America, and from present indications that market will be held by Americans after the war. According to one large Latin buyer of these goods, the superior finish and wearing qualities of the American cloths more than offset the lower prices that are ordinarily quoted on similar goods by European competitors. Unlike the Chinese, the South Americans are not fond of buying a large percentage of clay in their cotton goods in order to save a few cents.

Wool Prices Tending Higher.

LONDON, July 18.—There were 9,000 bales, mainly New Zealand, offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was brisk and prices were steady. Sliped lambs sold at 2s 6½d, a new high record. Merinos advanced 10 per cent. and exceptional scoureds 15 per cent. and West Australian greasy realised 2s 3d.

The buyers are here and more are coming. All of them cannot be reached personally or by mail. The efficient and economical way to get into touch with them is to run an advertisement on this page, daily and Sunday.

Telephone Bryant 1000. An advertising representative will call to help prepare an effective announcement.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy any quantity of cheviots at a price. Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLAS.—Will buy any quantity chinchillas, brown, navy, and tan; submit sample. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open to buy popular-priced coats and suits. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on better-made goods only. 5th Floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits; all week. 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch-wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverly Place. Spring 7507.

DRESSES.—Rosenbaum Co. open for large quantity women's and misses' cotton street dresses. Bring samples New York office, 120 West 32d St., or telephone 7435 Madison Sq. until 12 noon.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples, will place orders on desirable merchandise; will supply material if desired. Berson, 1s West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Will look all week at Fall samples of serge and silk dresses, between 10 and 3 o'clock; popular price preferred. 142-46 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 51 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs popular-priced wash dresses tomorrow morning. Emile Blum, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for street silk dresses of the better kind. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders silk dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Fall models. Room 1,900, 15 East 21st St.

DUCHESS.—Open for black satin duchess, &c., any quantity. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

LACES.—Mr. Gerber of Bailey Co., Cleveland, O., open for jobs of laces and ladies' handkerchiefs; any quantity no object; spot cash. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Phone Madison Sq. 7197.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch silk poplin; any color; spot cash. G 13 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SILK DRESSES.—David Straus Company, 683 Broad St., Newark, N. J., open for jobs.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 11 West 17th, 5th floor.

SATIN.—Open for satin at a price. Call, after 11 A. M., Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SUITINGS.—Wanted, 200 pieces 54-inch Fall weight diagonal or whipcord suitings, black, navy, brown, green, at $1.10. B 132 Times.

SUITS.—Men's Palm Beach, open to buy for cash large or small quantities. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS.—Open to buy Fall suits; will give stock orders on right styles. 19 West 21st., 9th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits; call with samples all week. 113 Greene St., first floor.

SUITS.—Ladies' suits; jobber looking Fall suits. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers will look at, every morning; in the better grades. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

UNDERWEAR, WORK SHIRTS.—Jobs of men's Fall underwear and work shirts. Sol Klein, 1,133 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 468 Broadway, Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Misses', ladies', children's, and infants' new Fall lines ready; prompt delivery. Julius L. Goldstein, 241 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Open for cash, quantity Collins & Aikman wide wale corduroy, green, brown, navy, and Copen. Address G 210 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Timme's No. 673, 2-tone black, with narrow strip; also Timme's black and white check plush. Max Mayer, Inc., 852 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses, $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4891 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Children's, made gingham and chambray, 6 to 14 and 2 to 6; also middies, at a sacrifice. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor Mfg Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES. — Job of cotton dresses to close out, very cheap. Puritan Dress Co., 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job 300 taffeta and crepe dresses to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred, to close out, in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

PLUSHES.—4040, $3.15 net; corduroys, $1.10 regular. Advertising Office, 2,452 7th Av.

PLUSHES and Fostmann's Broadcloth for sale, cash; prices right. Mad. Sq. 6777.

SERGE.—About 100 pieces 54268 for sale; all or part. Phone Fischer, 6068 Spring, address 693 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $5.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts to close out. Bender Skirt Co., 7 West 22d.

SUITS.—Complete line of ladies' and misses' suits; popular prices, early models, for immediate delivery. Dalvin Cloak & Suit Co., 15 West 17th St.

SUITS. — Fall line ready, $15.50 to $22.50. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d. Chel. 7963.

WAISTS.—To close out 1,000 dozen cotton at $4.50 and $6 per dozen; also 500 dozen silk at $9 and $12 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, middle West and city, open for representative line popular-priced ladies' suits and coats, on commission basis; have uptown showroom. G 15 Times.

ART NEEDLEWORK SALESMAN.—Good side line; commission. H 289 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....4@4½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Has a Non-Wrinkable Lining.

One of the best-known shoe manufacturers in Brooklyn, according to the Morse & Rogers Bulletin, has just perfected a "non-wrinkable" lining that can be used both in high and low shoes, and especially in turn shoes. The two sides of the lining are fastened in the back of the shoe with a special gorling which smooths out any wrinkle that may be formed in the second lasting. This gore, the bulletin says, also prevents the shoe from slipping at the heel.

Fall Styles Very Attractive.

"The women of the country," said a buyer of women's ready-to-wear garments yesterday, "will be more attractively dressed this coming Fall than they have been in some time. From the sample lines I have seen the designers deserve to be highly complimented. It must be remembered, too, that domestic talent has been given more freedom than ever in the creation of fashions since the output of the Parisian dressmakers has become limited. In the Fall garments all harsh lines have been eliminated and some very beautiful effects have been gained by draping the material. The models have a fullness that at first sight is not apparent."

Fur Set and Muff Styles.

The manufacturing furriers have made some changes in the styles they will offer for the coming Fall and Winter. Many new articles will appear, and quite a vogue is predicted for capes. These will be made with either the close fitting collars or those that rise high in the back. Muffs will be round or melon shaped. In fur coats a length shorter than the regulation size will be put out for use by those devoted to skating as a Winter sport. This will be to permit the skater the necessary freedom of movement. It will also serve to bring to the furriers business that might otherwise be lost to the manufacturers of sport coats made of cloth instead of fur.

Coal Supply Is Somewhat Short.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the troubles of the anthracite shippers and dealers are caused by a shortage of supplies rather than by any deficiency in demand. While one or two sizes are dragging, for the most part it is hard to keep up with orders. A summer scarcity of domestic coal is not a very serious matter from the standpoint of the consuming public, but it means loss and worry to the retailers. Not only are they prevented from stocking up against the Fall rush, but in many cases they are being held back on their bin-filling business. Bituminous prices have strengthened still further during the past week, buoyancy being most marked in the cheaper grades. Because of this the "spread" between high and low prices is less than usual.

Say Floods Won't Hurt Much.

Wholesale merchants here, basing their opinions largely on press reports, do not look for any serious lessening of Fall buying as a result of the floods reported in the South. As nearly as they can figure out, the places that have been hardest hit are the smaller towns and villages, most of the damage in the larger towns and cities being done in localities more or less remote from the business districts. While some of the larger buyers from that part of the country and the Southwest are now in this market, the influx of retail buyers from those parts is not looked for much before Aug. 1. Because of the favorable cotton situation, good Fall trading is anticipated this year. Advance Fall business from the South has been generally good.

About Fall Dress Goods.

Well-posted men in the jobbing end of the local dress goods trade are touting velours, French serges, broadcloths, and plaids as big contenders for popular favor this Fall. In the colors, navy, black, dark brown, myrtle, and other dark shades are thought well of. Unless lower mill prices come about within the next few months, and this is not looked for, the coming season will see the end of 36-inch cotton-warp serges that can be retailed at 50 cents a yard. These goods, which within the last two or three years jobbed at a profit at 26½ cents, are now being sold at 59 cents over the counter in many cases because of the increased wholesale cost. The cheapest all-wool serges, it is said, are now bringing prices at wholesale which make it necessary to retail them at 75 to 80 cents a yard.

Retailers Will Get Good Prices.

Some of the coat and suit manufacturers are of the opinion that the retailers of women's garments will capitalize the strike that has been going on in the industry to ask more for merchandise. They agree that this will not be an unwise move in view of the fact that advances in the cost of materials will really make prices higher. The argument for increased prices based on the last named reason has been overdone, they hold, and much better results can probably be obtained from using the strike as the cause of the advances. The manufacturers themselves, it is said, will probably demand more for their product when the strike comes to a conclusion and operations once more begin.

Went "Fishing" for Duck.

A story was told in the cotton goods trade yesterday of how a certain local commission house, finding itself with a large order for duck on its hands and a paucity of goods, started "fishing" through New England for any merchandise of this kind that could be found and which would meet the specifications of the order. While it was not said what prices were paid for the goods, they were apparently low enough to admit of the order's being filled at a profit to the house, or at least at an even break on the goods so obtained. Some of the goods, it was said, were found in villages so small that they are rarely heard of, one to five rolls being the limit of the purchases in several instances. In some of the Massachusetts fishing towns, it is said, quite a haul was made.

Gray Goods Were Not Active.

There was none too much activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, though a good inquiry was reported for 30-inch, 3.25-yard drills for spot and nearby delivery. Business did not materialize very much, it was said, since the buyers were bidding only 7⅜ cents for such goods, while the mills wanted an eighth more because spot stuff was scarce. Business was also done on 37-inch, 3.50, and 3.95-yard drills for this month's shipment, but it was not large. Inquiries for 30-inch sheetings for nearby delivery apparently did not develop into sales. Printcloth trading was confined almost entirely to small lots for delivery within the next 90 days. Prices continued firm, however, at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-32s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BEN LECHNER, a medical student, of 76 Monroe Street, against whom Miss Rose Siega obtained a judgment on March 26 last for breach of promise of marriage, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of the judgment, which is dischargeable by bankruptcy. He has no other liabilities and no assets.

ISADOR JACOBSON, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods at 482 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,988 and assets of $900 in stock.

IMPERIAL KIMONO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Lowy, manufacturer of underwear, who did business as the Imperial Kimono Manufacturing Company at 49 East Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: E. D. Teague, $881; David Berk, $150, and Jacob Kriesl, $7. He began business in November last.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—John L. Lyttle, receiver for Dr. John Grant Lyman, stock broker, of 68 Broad Street, has made a report of the estate. Receipts were $55,040 and disbursements $3,437, leaving a balance of $51,603. Of the receipts, $14,000 came from Florida, $20,500 was found in the Newark safe deposit vaults, $11,486 from stock brokers, $300 from sale of his motor boat, and $679 from sale of stocks. The receiver also has on hand 518 shares of stock said to be worth $35,000, among them being 1,000 shares United States Steel and 10 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. There are about 200 creditors. The receiver has returned $3,571 cash to persons who had sent the money after the receiver was appointed, and has also returned checks and drafts for $13,146.

TERMINAL MILK CORPORATION of 186 Eleventh Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,258 and assets of $10,807, consisting of notes, $2,761; accounts, $5,662; 500 milk cans, &c., $1,165; wagons, $900, and cash, $119. Among the creditors are the City of New York, $500 rent and $13 water taxes; Hamden Co-operative Creamery Company, Hamden, N. Y., $4,087; Ayer & McKenney, Philadelphia, $3,833; New Era Creamery Company, Trenton, N. J., $1,833, and Richard J. Reedy, New York City, $1,433.

HENRY H. MEYER, saloon and restaurant at 1,941 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,392 and assets of $6,267, consisting of stock, $3,900; fixtures, $600; accounts, $1,950, of which $1,200 were loans to Louis Weiss, now in Sing Sing; painting in saloon, $75; cash, $142, and shares of stock in Metzler, Inc., $500. Among the creditors are George Ringler Brewing Company, $6,253, secured by chattel mortgage, and Colonial Bank, $500. There is due $4,166 to the landlord for five months' rent.

SAMUEL G. LAKIN, manufacturer of cloaks at 55 East Eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,469 and assets of unknown value.

SCHUMAN & SCHMERZ.—Judge Hand has appointed George G. Zabriskie receiver for Schuman & Schmerz, grocers at 2,389 First Avenue, under a bond of $500.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE.—Judge Hand has appointed Jacob Weil receiver for Raphael Maclaire, druggist at 947 Eighth Avenue, under a bond of $2,000. Assets are $5,000.

RUBBER SPECIALTY COMPANY.—Carl F. Hayes, doing business as the Rubber Specialty Company at 87 Duane Street, has made an assignment to Carmine A. Panaro. He began business on April 1, 1915.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Henry G. Koehn and Frederick Koehn, both of the American Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, which recently went into bankruptcy, both filed petitions of bankruptcy Tuesday afternoon, with aggregate liabilities exceeding $500,000. Henry Koehn owes $267,207.69, of which $76,807 is unsecured. His assets amount to $7,950.30. The bank also has claims aggregating $117,000 on notes of the company on which Henry is liable as indorser.

The liabilities of Fred Koehn amount to $306,593 and his assets are $325.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ahsbach, Charles J.—B. Werle.....$538.99
Acer, Addie E.—Carnegie Trust Co....1,230.32
Applebaum, Joseph—N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.....111.93
Benz, Charles, Jr.—B. Freedman.....500.00
Burney, James T.—Alburger Stoer & Co.
Beggs, John E.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....119.91
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly.....119.37
Chubaroff, Michael E.—Pacific Lamp Co., Inc.....153.42
Crescent Motion Picture Co., Inc.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.....326.19
Corry, James M.—C. M. Hunt.....231.57
Collins, T. Davis—A. C. Thiel.....190.78
Diamond, Samuel—Osborn Manufacturing Co.....124.99
Dowling, Agnes—People, &c.....300.00
Emmet, William T., Supt.—Washington Savings Bank, costs.....111.20
Fast, Samuel—F. D. Cadmus.....897.41
Fortuna, Emma A.—Frank Holding Co..236.41
Goldstein, Joseph and Annie—C. M. Siegel et al.....226.91
Gardner Crusher Co. and Edward Harrington—Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co.....389.33
Glennen, Patrick—Marist Bros.....4,166.91
Greenberg, Edward, and Samuel D. Friedman—A. S. Rosenzweig.....1,111.78
Hanseman, Richard A.—W. Saenger...865.00
Hurtig, Sadye—J. J. Kiet.....1,556.18
Harrington, James E.—W. F. Sullivan..106.43
Henle, Ernest A., Marie Henle and Baltazar A. Mohne.....102.49
Italian National Club of the Borough of Manhattan—I. Heineman.....553.70
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. A. Bruzzese.....204.60
J. B. C. Building Con.—Talbee & McCaul, Inc.....2,146.00
J. C. Covey Co., Inc.—Kaltman Bros.....124.31
Kramer, Armin—G. A. Feld Co.....168.06
Kampfe, Otto—C. B. Ward et al.....607.75
Karliner, Bernard—W. A. Smith.....263.90
Lieberman, Elsik—W. J. Erbe.....164.83
Lewin Bros. Co., Inc., and Israel Singer—S. Victor.....120.58
Lane, Ralph—J. A. Kernohan.....2,235.50
Lake, Vincent F., and Isaac Risley—O. T. Waring.....811.88
McWhirter, William H., Elizabeth McWhirter, and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Michael Cohen & Co.....4,828.44
McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, costs.....170.07
Marano, Pellegrino—L. Heiman.....106.98
Mulligan, Hotel C., and William Mulligan—G. Hotchkiss.....1,618.14
O'Dea, Andrew—M. Crotty.....278.91
Phelps, William J.—S. H. Dias.....346.89
Price, George B.—P. Molzen.....375.84
Paul, Samuel, and Abraham Hoffman—H. Bernheim.....629.52
Pringle, J. Maxwell—F. Harris.....197.36
Pfeifer, Abraham and Eva—M. V. Sacharoff.....145.65
Robinson, Beverly W.—M. H. Robinson.....302.56
Risbrough, Edward F.—M. A. Edwards.126.17
Rasst, Leon O.—J. N. Orozco.....408.20
Reich, George—1,241 Broadway Co.....186.57
Schoenfeld, Harry—G. Upmann.....162.28
Schwartz, Mendel—A. Simon et al.....105.72
Simpson, Iliff M.—London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.....128.96
Stotkin, Joseph—M. Kashowitz.....141.51
Suka, Alexander—and Abraham—L. A. & G. J. Hyman, Inc.....196.87
Simplex Trunk and Wardrobe Fitting Corp.—Mutual Profit Realty Co.....175.76
Solomon, David—S. Rudolph et al.....185.72
Tuzi, Luigi—People, &c.....200.00
Townes, Willis G.—W. R. L. Cook.....114.87
Wise, Leo—A. J. Pauley.....322.40
Wolfe, George—F. G. Moore.....10,737.66
Wright, William T.—Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.....259.61
Wilson, Frank M., and Harold E. Nagle—A. J. Hirsh.....217.98

Bronx County.

B. & B. Const. Co., Inc., Vito Bononio, and Guerino Balsi—C. Rapp.....$200.07
Davidson Avenue Realty Co. and Henry Cleland—Muglers Iron Works.....113.72
Erman, George—J. Rose.....132.25
Haas, George—J. Mohne.....62.02
Kelly, Andrew J. and Elizabeth A.—E. Ridgley.....813.21
Mondle, Abraham—A. Siegel et al.....32.40
McKee, John—A. Solotorof.....99.22
McKinlry, Thomas E., James P. McAtee, William Horne, and Riverdale Cont. Co., Inc.—N. Y. State National Bank, Albany.....20,758.62
Reilly, Hugh—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....86.80
Salls, Fanny B.—M. Tanenhaus et al.....112.36
Tarasch, Louis E.—J. E. Kelly.....100.39
Valtz, Edward—A. Greenwald et al.....365.79
Zweibelson, Samuel—H. Singer.....27.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Educational Films Corp. of America—H. J. Redfield, July 13, 1916.....$2,295.18
Grand Lodge of the U. S. of I. O. F. S. of I.—P. Blaustein, July 1, 1916....1,000.00
Kirt, Nettie A., Margaret C. Lavin, and Walter Clark—R. Noethiger, July 12, 1916.....1,390.29
Harris, Charles H.—J. Lombardi, July 8, 1916.....112.16
Same—Same, Dec. 8, 1915.....7,657.70
Scher, Joseph—Lawyers Mortgage Co., Dec. 9, 1915.....1,217.77
Solwadel, Frederick A.—Wesley Realty C., June 14, 1915.....225.91
Hammer, William J.—Independent Lamp and Wire Co., June 27, 1916.....278.38
L. K. Comstock & Co.—C. E. L. Johnston, Dec. 24, 1915.....8,634.21
McCaldin Bros. Co.—H. Jensen, Dec. 14, 1915.....784.24
McMullen, Snare, & Triest, Inc.—M. R. Healy, June 19, 1916.....1,634.95
Same—J. F. Healy, June 19, 1916....429.91
Aquilar Corp.—C. Hartigan, June 19, 1916.....109.12
Burfiend, Margaret—J. A. Kovick, June 14, 1916.....400.00
Williams, John S.—W. Brunner et al., June 5, 1916.....115.05
Same—Same, May 25, 1914.....100.43

In Bronx County.

Burland, Wolf—J. Hahn, Feb. 5, 1916, suspended.....489.25
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—F. H. Newman, June 25, 1914.....2,031.85

LEMERITE
Imported Hand Made
UNDERWEAR
For January WHITE GOODS Sales
Finest materials, exquisitely embroidered in exclusive designs
Orders must be placed at once to insure delivery.
American Import Co.
220 Fourth Ave. Telephone Stuyv. 1671.

SWEATERS, SILK, SPECIAL OFFER
Pure thread silk knitted Sweaters. Latest designs with sailor collars and sashes or belts. Will sell at low price to quick buyer.
Knitkraft Co., Inc., 145 W. 30th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son; E. G. Schwartz, boys' and children's clothing; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Froshin, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 303 5th Av.; McAlpin.
AUSTIN, Tex.—E. M. Scarbron & Sons; J. H. Eohlenger, notions, laces, and handkerchiefs; 353 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Besche Bros.; C. Besche, carpets, furniture, and housefurnishing goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Klein-Moffett Co.; R. W. Klein, cotton piece goods; H. H. Green, embroideries and trimmings; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goodwin & Irwin; W. C. Goodwin, carpets and furniture; Park Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Delevie, upholstery, rugs, and mattings; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Claridge.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmark, ready-to-wear; R. 710, 1,170 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Severson, furniture; 320 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Washburn Bros. Co.; A. Z. Washburn, dry goods, clothing, carpets, and general merchandise; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Browning, King & Co.; R. W. Brown, hats; 16 Cooper Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford

DEATH LIST GROWS AS WATERS RECEDE

Flood Took 28 Lives in Asheville Section Alone—Property Loss There $12,000,000

MANY MILLS WIPED OUT

Railroads Also In Some Instances Will Have to be Entirely Rebuilt—Menace of Famine.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 18.—Receding waters of the disastrous floods which swept through the French Broad River valley Sunday gave up seven additional bodies today, and reports tonight of eight more deaths by drowning in the Bat Cave section brought the total death list in this district to twenty-eight. Indications were that the property loss in western North Carolina alone might reach $12,000,000. Fears are felt that the loss of life and property may prove even greater.

Relief work is being pushed, and most of the 1,200 men thrown out of employment by the closing of twenty-five industrial plants by the flood are being put to work clearing away the wreckage. Homeless victims are housed and fed at the High School here.

About 250 passengers on the Southern Railway's Florida Special, stalled by the flood near Nocona since Sunday morning, were supplied with food late last night and today were brought here in automobiles. The passengers include many women and children.

It is feared that it will be weeks before railroad trains will be making schedules in Piedmont and western North Carolina, and that hundreds of thousands of cotton spindles will be idle for months. Railroads reaching into the mountains of Ashe, Watauga, Allegheny, and Wilkes Counties will require almost complete rebuilding. In some places rivers have completely changed their courses.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18. — Railroads apparently have suffered far more from the floods than was at first realized. Reports from western North Carolina are that some lines there will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

Cotton mills in North and South Carolina have been heavy sufferers from the flood and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. In many instances mills will have to be entirely rebuilt, and it will be months before these are put into operation.

LOWER PEACH TREE, Ala., July 18.—"Unless aid comes we face starvation," was the word sent out from here today by E. P. Morrissett. His message to newspapers said: "Many families, both white and black, are absolutely without food. Those who have been without meat for weeks now are without bread. The waters of the Alabama River have ruined all the crops in the bottoms."

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 18.—The village of Chimney Rock, N. C., has been destroyed by high water, according to reports reaching here tonight.

PUTS POSTMASTER OUT.

Pittsburgh Official's Lack of Co-operation Causes Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mystery has been thrown by the Post Office Department around the dismissal of Dr. George W. McNeil, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, which was announced in the official bulletin of the department today. The bulletin did not even mention Dr. McNeil's name, but gave the news in this form:

Notice to Postmasters: A Postmaster at one of the most important Post Offices in the United States has been removed for failure to cooperate with the department in carrying out its instructions regarding the conduct of the service in his city.

First Assistant Postmaster General Roper said tonight that the Postmaster removed was Dr. McNeil of Pittsburgh, but there he stopped. He declined to say in what manner the Postmaster had declined to co-operate with the department, or to furnish any details whatever of the friction which led to the dismissal.

The removal of Dr. McNeil came as a complete surprise to Pennsylvania Democrats. His appointment was made upon the recommendation of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, and was supported by Vance C. McCormick, the present Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and State Chairman Roland S. Morris. He was considered one of the leading Democrats of the western part of Pennsylvania.

CANAL GUNS EFFECTIVE.

Gen. Edwards Calls the Target Practice the Best He Ever Saw.

PANAMA, July 18.—There was target practice with the fourteen-inch guns of the Atlantic forts today, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Canal Zone, said the shooting was the best ever done by coast artillery within his personal observation.

The big guns also were used in assisting a mobile army operating on both sides of the canal, and their shells destroyed a target for a radius of 200 feet around the targets.

'LAW OF NATIONS NOT DEAD.'

Will Outlive Conflict in Europe, John Bassett Moore Says.

Ones hould not expect to find much law between the firing lines of two enemy countries, John Bassett Moore, head of the Department of International Law at Columbia University and former counsellor of the Department of State in Washington, told the students of the Columbia Summer session last night at a reception held in the gymnasium hall and attended by nearly 3,000 of the students, representing every State and Territory in the United States and many foreign countries.

Old rules of international law and even of civil law have not been laid aside forever because of this war, Professor Moore contended, although many may have been suspended. These things are laid aside, he said, in time of war exactly as they were in our civil war.

"I hear many people say that international law has come to an end," he said. "This is a mistake. All these so-called new measures which we are hearing so much about these days are not new at all. They are alike in principle and often even in terms with such measures as were advanced in such wars as the Napoleonic wars.

"This brings me to matter of the object of education. It seems to me to be to teach us to profit by experience. New measures should be tested in the light of past experience. It is most important to do this now when they are saying everything is new; that the teachings of Washington are out of date; that we are living in a new world. For example, we hear much about the 'Doctrine of Isolation.' What is that doctrine? What do we mean by it! Surely we have never maintained any such doctrine. We have always maintained the most intimate relations with foreign nations and never a doctrine of isolation. The only sense it could possible apply is that we have avoided entangling political alliances. There is no power in the world that has been less isolated."

STIELOW CHAMPION SEEKS REAL SLAYER

Woman Lawyer Says Peddler, and Not Condemned Man, Killed Shelby.

ASKS ANOTHER REPRIEVE

If the Governor Grants It She Will Go to Orleans County and Run Down Murderer.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer; Stuart M. Kohn, also a lawyer, and Mrs. Kohn left New York for Buffalo last night to argue a writ of habeas corpus on which they hope to get a stay of execution for Charles F. Stielow, who is under sentence to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing next week for the murder of Charles Phelps of West Shelby, Orleans County, and his housekeeper, Miss Margaret Woolcott, in March, 1915.

Miss Humiston said last night before leaving that if she could obtain the stay of execution she was going to Orleans County with detectives to find the real murderer. Mrs. Humiston said she was confident of getting the stay because she had new and important evidence to present to the court. She couldn't say just what the new testimony would be, but it was hinted that there has been uncovered evidence of a plot to do away with Shelby, a wealthy farmer, in which Stielow played no part. It was also hinted that Stielow had been made a scapegoat.

A part of the new testimony is that two weeks before the murder a peddler went to the home of Stielow and suggested that he and Stielow arrange to rob Shelby. Stielow refused, whereupon the peddler said he thought he would do it himself. Mrs. Humiston believes this man was sent to sound Stielow as to the possibility of his doing away with the rich farmer. She says she knows where this peddler is and will have him held if Governor Whitman will grant a stay of execution.

"We are going to get the real murderer," said Mrs. Humiston. "I am firmly convinced of Stielow's innocence. He didn't run away after the crime as murderers do. He stayed in the neighborhood, and it wasn't until two weeks later that he was arrested by men in an automobile and handcuffed without even a warrant. That was an outrageous proceeding."

Twice before reprieves had been granted for Stielow. On July 4 Spencer Miller, Deputy Warden at Sing Sing, told Mrs. Humiston he believed Stielow innocent, and as a result of her investigation Mrs. Humiston persuaded Governor Whitman to reprieve Stielow last Friday, ten hours before the time for the execution of sentence. The reprieve was for one week, so Stielow will die next week unless Governor Whitman acts again. The grant of the writ of habeas corpus by Justice Cole would permit Stielow being taken to Buffalo to testify for himself.

Play a large part in the conviction of Stielow was an alleged confession obtained by detectives. This was not signed, but at the trial the detectives swore they had obtained it from Stielow. Stielow was sentenced to die on April 30. At midnight on April 9 he sent for Mr. Miller and told him he had not made the confession. As a result of this the Governor granted a two months' stay. An alienist submitted a report that Stielow had the intelligence of a child of 7, with a vocabulary of 150 words. The confession contained more than 350 words. Mrs. Humiston is convinced that this confession was not genuine.

SUSTAIN METER; CUT BILL.

Lighting Co. and Service Board Solve Law vs. Justice Puzzle.

Public Service Commissioner Hayward, on behalf of the commission, suggested to the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company yesterday that it reduce the bill of Phineas Kent, Jr., of 537 First Avenue, Long Island City, from $62.76 for the period from March 16 to April 14, to $2, or some other reasonable amount. The company was doubtful of its ability to do this without facing punishment, because of a violation of the law prohibiting rebating.

It seems to be the law that the meter must be believed first, and if credence is given to its figures and a bill sent in, then the bill must stand, because he who cuts it down is a malefactor.

Mr. Kent's rooms in four rooms and his electric light bill averaged about $2 a month until the short month involved in his appeal to the commission.

The company didn't want to go back on its meter or violate any law, and the commission admitted that it had no right to issue an order that might involve the company in one of these disagreeable situations. Mr. Kent professed decided lack of faith in the meter and absolutely no confidence in any law that threatened anybody with jail for refusing to insist upon the payment of a bill required by a meter that was clearly crazy.

Commissioner Hayward thought the company ought to do something about it, and the company said it would, probably on the ground that the wires feeding Mr. Kent's rooms with current had been tampered with. In this way it was hoped justice might be done without violating law.

DR. AKED HAS NO PEACE HOPE

Returns with Miss Balch, Sure War Will Run Through Winter.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked and Miss Emily Balch, delegates to the Permanent Peace Conference, in session since last December in Stockholm, returned yesterday on the Frederik VIII. because they saw no prospect of the war ending for at least another year.

"Judging from information I received in Berlin and Stockholm," Dr. Aked said, "the war will last through the coming Winter. The belligerents all seem determined to fight until one side or the other is exhausted. There is no sign of any weakening of purpose or belief in victory."

The Peace Conference was composed of one delegate from Holland, two each from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and Miss Balch and myself from America. We have accomplished nothing definite, and that was why we returned."

Dr. Aked said he was going to Detroit to report to Mr. Cord and did not know when he would return to Europe.

He said the food shortage in Germany had been much exaggerated, and pointed out that meals were cheaper at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin than at the Grand in Stockholm. The Germans were all sure of victory, he said, and he never saw such organization or efficiency.

Dr. Aked spoke bitterly about his native land, England. In dispatches received from Copenhagen before Dr. Aked's departure it was said he had asked permission to return to America through England and that his request had been refused.

SIGN MUST COME DOWN.

Court of Appeals Upholds Ordinance Limiting Height to 75 Feet.

A large sign, erected by the O. J. Gude Company on top of a building at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, must be taken down or reduced in size under a decision just made by the Court of Appeals. The ruling upholds the city building ordinance restricting the height of advertising signs to 75 feet above the roofs on which they are built, even though the permits were issued before the new ordinance was passed in 1914.

It was said at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings that the decision might have far-reaching effect on other signs erected under permits signed before the new ordinance was adopted and might involve costly building alterations.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Joseph A. Morris,
Louis Friedman,
Henry Eldlinger,
Henry Wilensky,
Walter J. Pierce,
Edward Robertson,
Henry C. Bastian,
Abram G. Reich,
Peter J. Inglis,
William Steinberg,
Louis Klein,
Charles Isaacs,
H. B. Franklin,
H. W. Skolnick,
C. W. Graham,
Henry Pals,
Louis Niedle,
Philip Chorna,
Isidor Gelb,
Sadie Isaacs,
Henry Kest.

Under objection:
Eugene Levy,
Raphael Jaret,
Adjourned cases:
Nathan Rotman,
H. Himmelstein,
K. S. Hayes,
G. Neiderman,
Louis Goizen,
J. Gartner,
Nathan & Dittenhoefer,
S. Mirolowsky,
S. Dessau's Sons,
Peltz, Sonneshein & Frank,
J. H. Costello,
Involuntary case:
Petition of Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp.,
M. & J. Cohen,
I. & S. Heliman,
Leo Safian,
John Giorno,
John C. Lyman,
John Applegate,
Arden Const. Co.,
Emanuel Knauer,
Slavin Brothers,
G. P. Hammond,
Slavin Brothers,
L. Sisenwein,
K. E. Garment Co.,
Louis Shapiro,
Sam G. Lawin,
Ray Marks,
J. Heifand,
Jacobs & Harris,
E. F. Lambert,
D. & E. Dress Co.,
Holland Co.,
John Conroy,
Edward Bogner.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

J. V. W. Miller,
G. F. Stringer,
B. Holzschlag,
Woerth & Konradi,
Bartley Dalzell et al,
Allen et al ‹Seguranca, (2),
Steinbrugge ‹Abrams,
Simonson ‹Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
B'klyn Ash Removal Co ‹" Nellie T." et al,
Tracy et al ‹CNY,
Fox ‹same.
Hastorf ‹Michel Brewing Co.
McWilliams et al ‹Barge 811.
Same ‹Barge Boyd,
Castle ‹Daniel McAllister,
Lohrmann ‹same.
Const Transit Co ‹Energetic,
Isidor Horwitz,
I. Weissberger.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Steinburger ‹Goldberg, Bopp & Meitaner ‹Goldberg,
Goldsmith ‹Blackman,
Naughton & Co ‹Ampton,
Consol Elec Lamp Co ‹Morganstern.
Enders & Knopf ‹Kusy
Schmid ‹Jacobson,
European Am Bank ‹Myers.
Blake ‹Irwin.
Duryea ‹Tappen.
CNY ‹Demmerle & Co.
Mandel ‹Regal Mtge & Co.
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank ‹Titus.
Harmarneftan Sofia & Rdg & I Co.
Helvitz ‹Balshofer.
Re Beadleston.
Gilt Spelling Lef Co.
Minton ‹Minton.
Ruby ‹McKeon.
Percival ‹Richardson,
Painter ‹Fletcher,
Dougherty ‹Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Lowe ‹French.
Heller ‹Schulman.
Welensky ‹Breslin,
Nynemans ‹Florida.
East Coast Ry.
Rothschild ‹Breithaupt.
Coleman ‹Keller.
Zuckerowitz ‹CNY.
Singer ‹N Y Life Ins Co.
Kohn ‹Travelers' Ins Co.
Murphy ‹Hess.
Godfried ‹Horowitz.
Re Moriarty.
Kaplan ‹Kaplan.
Robinson ‹Burden.
Kobre Assets Corp ‹Trave lers Ins Co.
Rauch ‹Rauch.
Marcotte ‹Realty Holding Co.
Cook ‹Hook.
Darin ‹Prendergast.
Derby ‹Schlang.
McAllister ‹Munson S S Co.
North Holding Co ‹M. P. Realty Co.
Armour & Co ‹Johnson-Smith-Kold Co.
Powell ‹McKee.
Andrews ‹Kirk.
Aldred ‹Alford.
Murray ‹Murray
Lenet ‹Lenet.
State of Yucatan ‹Argument.
CNY ‹Wickens.
Same ‹Winter.
Watkins ‹Watkins.
Re Yaffy.
Morrison ‹Fitzgerald.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Mullan, J.—Motions adjourned to Oct. 2.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Bridget Quelley,
Annie Rushenbach,
Charles Neukirch.

Johannes B Muller-Cleves,
Christian Klatkner.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Standard Oil Co ‹Wolf.
Tanenbaum ‹Brush.
Goldberg & Meitaner ‹Goldberg,
Goldsmith ‹Blackman,
Naughton & Co ‹Ampton,
Consol Elec Lamp Co ‹Morganstern.
Enders & Knopf ‹Kusy
Schmid ‹Jacobson,
European Am Bank ‹Myers.
Ryall ‹Montrose.
Siegel ‹Weinberger.
Hoffman ‹Hoffman.
Barker-Jenninge Hardware Co ‹Perfection Vacuum Clothes Washer.
Sullivan ‹Leake.
Rogers ‹N S Trading, &c. Co.
Hull ‹Munn.
Hauser ‹Schlanger.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Chappotin ‹Corcoran Realty Co—Percival H Gregory, Montefiore Home ‹Jenger—John J Hynes, New York Sav Bank ‹Friede—Lester Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—East River Sav Inst ‹McGlyney—Thomas O'Callaghan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—E Louise Sands ‹Etta Lazarus—Henry Brady, N Y Trust Co ‹Perfect Holding Corp—Henry Brady, Fred'k Zittel ‹Brown Bros., Inc.—Samson Friedlander, Oscar L Hirsh ‹Independ't Elec Light & Power Co—Stanley L Richter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Cecelie Gambert,
Edwin H Collett,
Clinton Stephens,
Bertha Weinstein,
Bryan P Henry,
Barbara Klein,
Minnie Lipshitz.

Wills for probate:
Gedalia Nadelbuch,
Mary Byrnes,
William Torrens,
Bernard Hartman,
David Schneider.

Frederick H Muhlbach
Mary B Stansbury,
Meyer Tuttelman,
Herman Borchers,
Hans Frederick Nicolas Truelsen,
Michael Buckley,
Bridget Sullivan.

Accountings:
Elizabeth A Dempsey,
Barbara Silvery,
Bridget Brady,
Edward P McGinness.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Bradley ‹Nally—Rudolph Lowenthal, Seidman ‹Jacobson—Thomas F. Kennedy, Matter of Kusanke—James H. Goggin, Shaffer ‹Oppenheimer—Edward D. Dowling, Dixon ‹Seidman—William Koerner.

COUNTY COURT—Niemann, J.—Strauss ‹Schrubersdorf—Frederick A. Drake.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Elizabeth Freutel ‹Alfonso de Salvo—William Sherwood.

COUNTY COURT—Niemann, J.—Annie Orloff ‹Dora Lichtenstein—Louis G. Hamburger,

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Ethel Nolan ‹LI RR.
Emilie Nolan ‹same.
P E Nolan ‹same.
Lane ‹same.
Scholl ‹same.
Griffin ‹E I du Pont de Nemours Co.
CNY ‹Rubel Bros.
NY Mtg & R ‹Wallen.
Cooper ‹Bonoff.
Watson ‹Fields.
McAllister ‹McAllister.
Ludwig ‹Colonial Manor Hotel & Rest Co.
Rowe ‹McKenzie.
Kehoe ‹Leonard.
Finnegan ‹Healy Prospect Garage Co.
Newman ‹Degnon Con.
Brunhuber ‹Guidone & Sons.
Lambias ‹Bruder.
Weinstein ‹Weinstein.
McNulty ‹Meyers.
Re Lonergan.
Anderson ‹Anderson.
Lyon ‹Lyon.
Phinney ‹Hay, (2.)
Mathewson ‹Mente.
Campbell ‹Garner.
Brandt ‹Voorhies.
Re Culp, (Walt.)
Greenberg ‹Dolinsky.
Gale ‹Gale.
Hasin ‹Friedman.
Quinn ‹Holbrook, C&R Lederman ‹Dock Con.
Meyers ‹Stevens & Co.
Schneider ‹Haedrich & Sons.
Levinsky ‹Terry & T. Brown ‹same.
Ferguson ‹Meyers.
Wile ‹Sengstock.
Jamison ‹Larson.
Shilkerman ‹Golding.
MacGowan ‹MacGowan
Weber ‹Bklyn & Q House & H Corp (4)
Middleton ‹Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Re Roberge Place.
Re E 37th St.
Re E 12th St.
Osborn ‹Cardeza.
People, &c ‹Elssing.
Weinstein ‹Palmieri.
Reiss ‹Usona Shirt Co.
Elias ‹Fleischer.
Fitkalo ‹Fitkalo.
Re Benson.
Zengel ‹Gondek.
Dewar ‹Zapfe.
Fred F. Ingram Co ‹Gittlemacher.
Steele ‹Knouse.
The McClure Pub Co, Inc ‹Peek Bros & Winch.
Fitzgerald ‹Goldstein.
London ‹London.
Re Blasutti (Abbote.)
Elmont Develop Corp ‹Christ.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Dean,
Cardalo,
Spiro,
Manzello,
Willets,
Howell,
Kearney,
Barber.

Juran,
Loffini,
Greenberg,
Schwartz,
Plaatje,
Tachman,
Davis,
Gallagher,
Geier.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Nicholas Burner,
R. S. Jocelyn,
Ellen McLaughlin,
Maggie McAleve,

Accounting of:
James J. Kearney,
Patrick H McCarren,
John Shine,
Mary C Osborn,
John H Fort.

Administration of:
Anton Heckelmann.

Estate of:
Catherine H Tallman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

129th St, 109 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; four-story tenement and stores; William Koch against Sarah Gabriel et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,056.61; taxes, &c., $408.24; subject to tax lien of $1,240; to the plaintiff for $7,240.

93d St, 340 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75, five-story tenement; Ernestine Faust against Mary Reuben; E. Youdelman, attorney; due on judgment, $18,622.99; taxes, &c., $808.75; to the plaintiff for $10.000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1st Av, 2,109 and 2,111, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x80; two-story flat and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsy Krulewitch et al; J. A. Beall, attorney; due on judgment, $46,795.71; taxes, &c., $1,719.40; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 891, w s, 77 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates Co., et al.; T. Taylor, attorney; due on judgment, $26,580.71; taxes, &c., $737.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, 911, w s, 124 ft n of Barretto St, 76x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorneys; due on judgment, $26,786.06; taxes, &c., $776; prior mortgage, $60,000; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

Southern Boulevard, 883, w s, 225 ft s of Barretto St, 50x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorneys; due on judgment, $17,808.40; taxes, &c., $597.70; prior mortgage, $58,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

Southern Boulevard, 887, w s, 151 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,587.72; taxes, &c., $987.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,109.96; taxes, &c., $874; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $92,000.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $32,511.88; taxes, &c., $906.25; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $93,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 77 ft n of Barretto St, 47x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $18,358.71; taxes, &c., $485; prior mortgage, $37,000; to the plaintiff for $52,000.

Brook Av, 1,526, e s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.9, four-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c. against Gertie Halpin et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; due on judgment, $11,443.62; taxes, &c., $368.50; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Boone Av, at n w corner of West Farms Road, 147.4x98x irregular, vacant; W. R. Rose against Aitman et al.; B. G. Paskus, attorney; due on judgment, $6,081.16; taxes, &c., $657.92; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s w corner of New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 63.2x32x30.6x30.10x106.2x56.4, twelve-story Smith Building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Alexander & C., attorneys; due, $1,485,614.68; taxes, &c., $16,777.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, 27.6x142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $42,445.79; taxes, &c., $808.75; to the plaintiff for $10.000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1st Av, 2,109 and 2,111, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x80; two-story flat and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsy Krulewitch et al; J. A. Beall, attorney; due on judgment, $46,795.71; taxes, &c., $1,719.40; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 891, w s, 77 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates Co., et al.; T. Taylor, attorney; due on judgment, $26,580.71; taxes, &c., $737.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, 911, w s, 124 ft n of Barretto St, 76x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,786.06; taxes, &c., $776; prior mortgage, $60,000; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

Southern Boulevard, 883, w s, 225 ft s of Barretto St, 50x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $17,808.40; taxes, &c., $597.70; prior mortgage, $58,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

Southern Boulevard, 887, w s, 151 ft s of Barretto St, 74x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,587.72; taxes, &c., $987.20; prior mortgage, $57,000; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $26,109.96; taxes, &c., $874; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $92,000.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Barretto St, 77x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $32,511.88; taxes, &c., $906.25; prior mortgage, $70,000; to the plaintiff for $93,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 77 ft n of Barretto St, 47x105, five-story flat and stores; same against same; same attorney; due on judgment, $18,358.71; taxes, &c., $485; prior mortgage, $37,000; to the plaintiff for $52,000.

Brook Av, 1,526, e s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.9, four-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c. against Gertie Halpin et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; due on judgment, $11,443.62; taxes, &c., $368.50; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Boone Av, at n w corner of West Farms Road, 147.4x98x irregular, vacant; W. R. Rose against Aitman et al.; B. G. Paskus, attorney; due on judgment, $6,081.16; taxes, &c., $657.92; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s w corner of New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 63.2x32x30.6x30.10x106.2x56.4, twelve-story Smith Building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Alexander & C., attorneys; due, $1,485,614.68; taxes, &c., $16,777.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, 27.6x142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $42,445.79; taxes, &c., $808.75; to the plaintiff for $10.000.

129th St, 109 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Koch against Sarah Gabriel et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,056.61; taxes, &c., $408.24; subject to tax lien of $1,240; to the plaintiff for $7,240.

93d St, 340 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75, five-story tenement; Ernestine Faust against Mary Reuben; E. Youdelman, attorney; due on judgment, $18,622.99; taxes, &c., $808.75; to the plaintiff for $10.000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Briggs Av, e s, 808.6 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, for a one-story brick garage, 19.1x40; George Glendening, 2,578 Briggs Av, owner; Charles H. Dietrich, 248 West 150th St, architect; cost.....$1,500

Southern Boulevard, w s, 86.94 ft s of Fairmount Place, for a one-story brick moving picture theatre, 52.11x139; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$20,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

43d St, 125 West, to a three-story and basement dwelling and studio; I. Friedenheit,

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

395 4th Av, owner; J. Putzel, 29 West 84th St, architect; cost.....$9,000

63d St, 152 East, 16 a four-story dwelling; P. G. Gossler, premises, owner; F. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost.....$5,000

124th St, 119 to 127 East, to a four-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000

Barrow St, 69, and Commerce St, 33, to a five-story loft; Corporation of Florida, premises, owner; cost.....$20,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 63x100; Jules J. Peugnet and another, individually, executors, &c., to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $87,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$82,000

BROADWAY, 810, e s, 201.6 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x115; Surety Realty Co. to Parisian Real Estate Corporation, 74 Broadway, mtg $130,000, all liens, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 144, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x90.4; Lena Katz to Amblake Realty Co., 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Joseph H. Rose, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$1

OLD BROADWAY, s e s at s w s, Plot 41, map 697 of Isaac Dyckman, runs s with Dyckman St 316.9x s w 50x n w 305.9 to Broadway x n e 51.1 to beginning, being Lot 42, said map; also Lot 43, same map; Maze Realty Co. to Essex Realty Co., 2,656 Broadway, mtg $12,500, July 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 176, e s, 50 ft n of Stanton St, 25.10x87.9; Moses Ryshpan, Norwich, Conn., to Charles Berkowitz, on the premises, one-half of two-thirds part, mtg $27,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, 1,980, n w corner of 133d St, 24.11x86; Systell Holding Co. to Wilhelm Lanier, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 178th St, 36.5x100; Corporal Realty Co. to Anton Weinig, 137 West 84th St, mtg $58,000, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

17TH ST, 29 West, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Philip Pollak to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 241 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, mtg $95,000, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

31ST ST, 120 and 122 West, s s, 243 ft w of 6th Av, 40x123.6x40.16x115.5; Nala Realty Corp. to Telos Holding Co., 44 Wall St, mtg $130,000, b. and s., Feb. 23; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Telos Holding Co. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, mtg $130,000, July 1, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, same $1

60TH ST, s s, 341.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Nellie Costello, executrix, to Nellie Costello, 342 East 60th St, July 14; attorney, Frederick Seymour, 120 Broadway.....$1

73D ST, 106 East, s s, 54 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; Otto Horwitz to Max Hamburger Sales, 105 East 72d St, mtg $24,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

85TH ST, s s, 354.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Max Greenberg, 302 East 82d St, mtg $15,000, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

91ST ST, 115 East, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Lizzie J. Spillane and another to William F. Schoenfeld, 1,294 Lexington Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, s s, 145 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Astor Trust Co., executor, to Charles H. Bergmann, 19 East 126th St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, 520 West, n s, 580 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Charles Greiger et al. to Jacob Hertzberg, 616 East 140th St, mtg $84,000, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hertzberg to Charles Geiger, 992 Union Place, New York; Sol Braverman, 95 West 119th St, each one-third part; Manuel Arnstein and Samuel Levy, each one-sixth part, mtg $32,000, July 12; attorneys, same $5,000

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 100x94.10; Anton Weinig to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 3,325, e s, 15.5x irregular; Josephine Linck to Birdie Welser, 652 Courtlandt Av, mtg $7,000, July 17; attorney, Law

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys $475,000 East Side Apartment—Two Broadway Corners in $800,000 Sale—Franklin Street Purchase—Long Island City Property Trade—Business Leases.

With the sale of two Broadway corners at Eighty-first Street held at $800,000 and an east side apartment house investment near Park Avenue, the realty market showed well sustained activity yesterday.

The east side deal which involved property held at $475,000 was that of the new nine-story apartment house at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, covering a plot fronting 87 feet on the south side of the street by 102.2 between Park and Lexington Avenues. The structure was sold for the builders, Julius Tischman & Sons, by Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

The house was completed last October and was fully rented by the same brokers. It contains twenty-seven suites and shows an annual rent roll of about $46,500. The buyer, according to the brokers, is a prominent New York investor. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have been appointed managing agents for the new owner. Stoddard & Mark represented the sellers as attorneys and John Peabody acted for the buyer.

Jesup Estate Sells Two Broadway Corners.

Upper Broadway added to the activity of the realty market by the sale of two choice corners for the estate of the late Maria deWitt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup. The properties involved the northwest and southwest corners of Broadway and Eighty-first Street. It is understood that they were purchased by an operator who will hold them for resale for apartment house builders.

The southwest corner plot is covered by a three-story taxpayer, at 2,251 to 2,259 Broadway and 252 to 256 West Eighty-first Street, 75.6 feet on Broadway by 104.3 on Eighty-first Street. It was bought by the late Mr. Jesup in 1900. It adjoins All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, which occupies the remainder of the Eighty-first Street block frontage to West End Avenue. The property was held at $350,000. It was an all-cash sale, the buyer arranging his own mortgage.

The northwest corner, including 2,261 to 2,271 Broadway and 251 West Eighty-first Street, 77.5 feet on the street by 114 on Broadway, is covered by the eight-story Forres apartment house. This was held at $450,000, making the value of the two Jesup estate parcels $800,000.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction, selling the properties on behalf of Thomas De Witt Cuyler sole executor under the will of Mrs. Maria De Witt Jesup.

Pranklin Street Sales.

The three-story business building at 49 Franklin Street, 19.11 by 75.4 feet, in the south side between Broadway and Lafayette Street, has been sold by Wertheim & Clear. Morris Weinstein is the holder of record. It is opposite the sixteen-story Hallenbeck Building, and adjoins on the west the Franklin Exchange of the New York Telephone Company.

Buys Madison Avenue Dwelling.

The five-story private residence, 1,293 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-second Street, on plot 20.8 by 62.2 has been sold by John J. Kavanagh for the estate of Emma L. J. Smith. The buyer will alter the house for occupancy. It is just above the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, recently purchased by Charles MacNeill, who is erecting a large residence on the adjoining street frontage.

Tenements for Investment.

The estate of Peter A. Eckhardt has sold to an investor 692 Ninth Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25.1 by 100, located 75 feet south of Forty-eighth Street.

Bronx Sales.

The Parkridge Realty Company sold to a client of Selkin & Mintz, 2,137 Vyse Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 40 by 100. The property was held at $50,000. Selkin & Mintz also sold for Lillian A. Robitzek 769 East 169th Street, a three-story flat on a lot 20 by 90, and 980 Tinton Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 24 by 100.

Josephine Linck has sold to Birdie Weiser 3,325 Bainbridge Avenue, extending to Reservoir Oval, a two-story dwelling, on plot 33 by 112.6 by irregular.

City Property Traded.

The City of New York has purchased from James S. Herrmann a plot of about two acres fronting on the east channel of the East River, which at that part is divided by Randall's Island, and adjoining on the north Rainey Park. The property will be added to the park. It fronts 300 feet on the west side of Vernon Avenue, 551 feet on the south side of Sanford Street; on the East River, about 362.5 feet, and on Rainey Park 436.4 feet. The property is assessed by the Tax Department at $165,000.

In part payment the city has agreed to give property in the Thomson Hill section, assessed at $125,000. The property to be given is the triangular block between Thomson Avenue, Court Street, and Long Island Railroad. It is part of the old Court House site and measures 531 feet on the south side of Thomson Avenue, 400 feet on Court Street, and 880 feet on the railroad right of way. The difference in the valuations placed on the properties by the Tax Department was disregarded by the city's real estate experts and the Sinking Fund Commission.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 1,212 Union Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a two-story and cellar brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 127.9, to Olin F. Bancroft.

Westchester County.

Malcolm E. Smith & Co. sold a plot of half an acre to Allan Mann on the west side of Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., adjoining the property sold to Mr. Mann through the same brokers last year.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased, in conjunction with Manning & Trunk, the building at 12 West Forty-fifth Street for Harris & Harrington to a client, who will remodel it for his business.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to Schulte the store 154 William Street, corner of Ann, for a term of years.

Rice & Hill have leased for a client the store and basement at 1,691 Broadway to A. Selkowitz; also the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street to Loomis & Riess, representing the Emerson Motors Company.

J. Irving Walsh has leased for Genevieve Adams the four-story dwelling at 23 West Twelfth Street to C. L. Gibson, who will alter it into studio apartments.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Wolff Shirt Shops to I. Nathan for a tailoring establishment the store at 1,207 Broadway.

Old Brick Farm Leased.

Cocks & Willetts have leased to Snowden A. Fahnstock the historic Old Brick Farm at Roslyn, L. I., for four years. The estate consists of a large brick dwelling, stables, garage, dairy house, cottages, &c.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following mortgage loans, aggregating $261,000: Five thousand dollars on 418 East Twenty-tieth Street, $10,000 on 1,053 Lexington Avenue, $34,000 on 315 East 107th Street, $71,500 on 1,973 Amsterdam Avenue, $43,500 on 440 West 164th Street, $5,500 on 520 West 148th Street, $12,500 on 614 Morris Avenue, $20,000 on 52 First Avenue, $22,500 on 202 St. Ann's Avenue at 4½ per cent, $22,500 on 206 St. Ann's Avenue at 4½ per cent., and $14,000 on 162 West 77th Street at 4½ per cent.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $8,000 to Mrs. James Kelly on her three-story dwelling at 109 West 122d Street.

Realty Notes.

Justice Hendricks has appointed Henry Brady receiver of the rents of the building at 49 West Twenty-second Street pending a suit brought by the New York Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $45,000.

Thomas J. Gillen, formerly of the firm of Gillen & Bardusch, has opened offices at 1,482 Broadway for a general real estate business.

Pease & Elliman have rented the three-story dwelling at 116 East Seventy-sixth Street to Frederick L. Durland.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now

New York Title and Mortgage Company

DIRECTORS:

Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence H. Elliman, Charles V. Fornes, William E. Harmon, Duncan G. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox, George Zabriskie.

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Examines Titles to Real Estate
Lends Money on Bonds and Mortgages
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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Forest Hills Gardens

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

CHICKEN FARM.

$150 Cash Will Start You,

balance $3 weekly will buy poultry farm, well-built house, 6 rooms, range, stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. H Estate, 243 West 34th St.

Bungalow, California Style,

5 rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, china dresser, etc., in kitchen; built on slope of hill 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees; cedar, oak and hickory grove; 70,000 square feet of excellent soil just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes' walk to station, and trolley to magnificent harbor; all water sports; one hour from city; worth $3,800; will sell for $2,950; $200 cash, balance $16 per month. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

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OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 209, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

A Comfortable Country Home.

Sacrifice owing recent death; house 9 rooms, bath; large living room, open fireplace; beautiful trees, lawns, shrubs, rose garden; large strawberry bed; vegetable garden; garage; 48 minutes N. Y. C., 10 minutes station; near beautiful Hudson; must see to appreciate. Bargain. F 373 Times Downtown.

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Connecticut Shore Property

for sale at Green's Farm, Conn; 50 miles from N. Y.; fine 6-acre lot bordering the shore; also 17 acres land with house, fine view of sound; to be sold entire or in part. Apply to Chas. B. Jennings, Admr., Southport, Conn.

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Farms, Country Homes, &c., for sale or rent; rentals, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 East 57th St.—To Let

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT. Electric lights; three baths. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, 24 State St., or your own broker.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSSBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, under the Rules of this Court, and by order of the Court at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of July, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M. the assets of the Bankrupt, consisting of real estate described as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land, situated in Hasbrouck Heights, County of Bergen, state of New Jersey, lots numbers 19, 20 and 21, in Block 21, as shown on map of property owned by D. P. Morse, dated 1891.

Subject to terms of sale to be stated at time of sale.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, No. 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. STAHL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 26, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc., 112-120 W. 107th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottle goods, fixtures, &c., also 1 horse, wagon, and harness.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver.

ABRAHAM BREKSTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 209 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,288.

Notice is given that DAVID PRUVER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, July 18, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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A Beautiful Country Home

Remarkable Value, $7,500.

Easy Terms to Suit.

Taken from Photograph.

Situated less than one hour from the heart of Manhattan in a select locality possessing an almost undreamed-of combination of natural advantages—Mountains, Lakes, Fine Old Trees, Superb Air, and Splendid Water from Artesian Wells, Guaranteeing Absolute Protection Against Contamination.

Convenient Transportation Facilities to and from New York.

Modern House, of an old and pleasing design, on solid stone foundations. Grounds 100 by 187 feet, nicely shaded, affording a beautiful outlook over Wildwood Lake.

Has large veranda, living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen.

Six large bedrooms, three bathrooms, spacious closets.

Parquet floor, running water, electric light, steam heat, beamed ceilings, walls paneled in hardwood. House only recently completed. Full information from

ATTORNEY, H 381, Times Downtown.

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water

Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.

7 ROOMS, TILED BATH. Grounds 100x150 Feet.

Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.

Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all-year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links, and station. Ideal water sports. High and healthy.

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Unrestricted lots 25x100; close to depot, block to trolleys, $150 to $200 per lot. BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat and all imp'ts. Plot 50x200. $3,800. Easy terms.

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Acreage, $1,000 to $8,000 per acre.

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Brick dwelling, 7 rooms, tile bath, parquet floors; every appointment. Only $4,500; $500 cash required.

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Large plot; big living room, tile bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address

OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

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A restricted colony, situated on wooded hill, overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished cottages, reduced rentals for season; 1 hour and 20 minutes via Sandy Hook route.

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Upper Montclair: ideal home, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all up-to-date improvements; perfect condition; nearly ½-acre plot, garage, fruits; short walk to station, schools, churches, country club; 50 minutes house to office; value $15,000; will sell for $10,500; easy terms. Telephone Bryant 6306. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

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Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
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South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
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Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
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7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
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Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
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Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
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$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE ARTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
THOROUGHLY MODERN
EVERY IMPROVEMENT
A PARKWAY STREET AND AMID HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES
RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,250
Apply
QUEENSTON CORPORATION
18 East 41st Street
Or on premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500, EASY TERMS

$4,500 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.

English Home
NEAR THE WATER.
49 Min. on Train.

9 Rooms 2 Baths

A picturesque home with every convenience. In healthiest section near N. Y. 800 ft. elev. Artesian well water free from contamination. Has living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, 2 baths. Parquet floors, electric light. Ideal boating, bathing, golf; country club nearby. Send for photo.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for summer camp at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps and other low cost summer bungalows. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TITLES

We insure titles to real estate in Bergen and Rockland Counties. If you own property in these counties, write for our Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to get your family away from the City's germs and heat and get for them at bargain price a beautiful California bungalow at Madison, N. J. 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat; garden, lawn, shrubbery, trees. Lot 75x175; immediate possession; cost $7,500; business change demands removal and will sell at real sacrifice. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.

Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.

Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors." S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean; insured title for rental price; conveniences; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. Phone Plaza 270.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

ST. CHARLES,
213-215 W. 105th.
Eight extra large rooms; bath. Private hall; steam heat; hot water. G. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Supt.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN,
120 EAST 34TH STREET.
Adj. Park Av. and Sub.; 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; modern appointments; $1,250-$1,450.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath.....$900
6 Rooms, Bath.....780
6 " " 420

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets...$1,200
7 " " " " ...1,050
7 " " " " ...900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES. Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms...19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W 94th NEAR WEST END AV.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

THE WILTON
601 W. 164TH ST.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
Elevator, High Class. Every Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $35 TO $60
Concessions. Immediate Possession

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH **$900**
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or Sale, at New Dorp, S. I.—Several new and very pretty homes; New Dorp combines city facilities with the beautiful country and has fine transit facilities. L. C. Butler, New Dorp, S. I.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Building, between 14th and 40th, 60,000 feet. State rent and possession. A. J. Roux & Co., 156 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $60,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN AT $9,500.
Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, opposite park; 10-room modern dwelling, 2 baths. Anderson Realty Co., New Haven Station.

SCARSDALE.—Six-room home, 50x100; ten minutes' walk from station; $4,500; $750 cash; new; possession at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; verands full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 128, Times Downtown.

COUNTRY PLACE, BAYSHORE.

Sixty minutes from New York; 11¾ acres; rich, fertile soil; nine-room house, barn, sheds, shade and fruit trees; mile to depot; express station; good bathing, fishing, boating. Terry & Brewster, Agents, Bayshore, N. Y. 'Phone 302.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $900 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 132 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 70x180; must sell to close estate. Box 425 Maplewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; fine home surroundings.
"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town!"
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 346 5th Av., 45th St. } Country } Property.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A MANSION SITE.
Private estate, or for physician's sanatorium; overlooking beautiful valley in Ramapo Mountains; thirty acres; abundance of pure spring water; electric current; secluded location, yet only a mile and a quarter from depot; good train service; one hour and ten minutes from New York; twenty-eight miles by splendid automobile road; price ten thousand dollars. Write for particulars. B 110 Times.

For sale, 64-acre farm; fertile land; large house, good condition; plenty of water; ice-house and pond; sugar orchard, trout streams; cream taken at door; five miles from city; very pleasant, profitable farm. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, bath, laundry, &c.; complete furnishings if desired. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 3 to 10 acre tracts.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST,
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted, community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE for sale. Address X. N., 166 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Light room (single) in apartment, private family, $3. Mawer.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, $2,50-$4; exclusive residence; telephone; exceptionally desirable.

48TH ST., 10 WEST. 607 5TH AV. Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, $5 to $15 weekly or $20 to $60 monthly; telephone.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 208 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms, single, en suite; man and wife; electricity; parquet floor; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Cool room for gentleman; clean, wholesome; moderate terms.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family.) large, bright cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity; telephone; $3.50; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 up; hot water; telephone.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Cool, attractive front room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Holton.

West Side.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Housekeeping three rooms. Louis, 773 Schuyler.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive large, cool front room; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment 6-B.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

104TH, (Broadway.) — Private family offers choice rooms; select elevator apartment. B 6 Times.

111TH ST., 329 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; refined apartment. Summer rates; Broadway subway. Apartment.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms, water, private house; subway "L."

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The South Atlantic disturbance is apparently central a little north of latitude 30 and near longitude 74, moving north. Pressure has begun to fall on the North Carolina Coast, and northeast storm warnings have been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Delaware Breakwater.

Thunder showers continued generally over the South and locally in the Upper Ohio Valley. Showers were also general in the Northwest from the Dakotas to the Pacific. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. It is much cooler in the Northwest, with rapidly rising pressure, but elsewhere temperatures are high, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where they are about normal.

There will be local thunder showers Wednesday in Tennessee, Wednesday and Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Wednesday night or Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and the upper lake region. In the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be cooler Thursday in the upper lake region.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, Wednesday shifting to north by night and increasing; fair Wednesday, rain Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate shifting becoming northeast and increasing during Wednesday; rain at night; South Atlantic Coast, northeast to north gales; North Carolina Coast, moderate southerly winds to southward, showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday probably showers.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday showers and cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	71	69	4 P. M.	82	78
6 A. M.	68	70	6 P. M.	82	78
9 A. M.	73	77	9 P. M.	78	72
12 M.	80	81	11 P. M.	74	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74 for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2 P. M. Minimum, 68 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:15—229 W. 42 St.; not given	Slight
3:35—99 Suffolk St.; Herman Selden	Slight
7:10—Jerome Av. and Fordham Rd., (auto.); Watson Construct'n Co.	Slight
8:55—228 Henry St.; Max Kasiswick	Slight
9:45—22 Van Cortlandt Pl.; E. Barrow	Slight
10:10—812 W. 109 St.; Louis Kempner	Slight
11:40—143 So. Blvd.; not given	Slight
P.M.	
12:15—823½ Hudson St.; F. Maloney	None
1:00—512 W. 146 St.; Isaac Pack	Slight
4:15—37 Morningside Av.; J. Matthews	Slight
4:55—210 Bleecker St.; not given	Slight
6:15—9 W. 29 St.; John Bossak	Slight
6:40—3 Av. & 155 St.; not given	Slight
8:50—833 Columbus Av.; Samuel Freedman	Slight
1:35—102 10 Av.; Michael McGuire	Slight
7:45—3 Av. & 55 St.; 3 Av. R. R.	None
8:00—626 B'way; Turner & Ryback	$500
8:10—380 1 Av.; (auto.) Charles Sapper	Slight
8:25—1,133 Madison Av.; Nathan Ellen	Slight
8:32—12 W. 37 St.; not given	None
8:45—219 W. 100 St.; Mary Faldo	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

An examination for license as assistant teachers of freehand drawing, men and women, in the high schools will be held on Sept. 18 and 19.

Written examinations for assistant teachers in high schools in the following subjects will be held on Oct. 16: Biology, men and women; chemistry, men and women; elocution, men only; English, men and women; history, men only; Latin, men only; mathematics, men only; French, men only; Spanish, men and women.

Written examinations for assistant teachers in high schools in the following subjects will be held on Oct. 17: Cooking, women only; mechanical drawing, men only; music, men and women; physical training, men only; power plan drafting, men only.

The Board of Examiners invites applications from eligible persons to serve as teachers in high schools the following subjects: Forge work, instrument making, machine shop practice, milling and building construction, and topographical drawing. No date has been set for the examinations on these subjects. The examinations will be given as soon subsequent to Nov. 1 as the need for an eligible list of such subjects is established.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller will take his vacation beginning next Monday. Associate City Supt. Clarence E. Meleney will fill his place until Aug. 5, when Associate City Supt. William McAndrew will succeed him.

The Committee on Finance is considering a proposal to equip forty-four classrooms for ungraded classes.

Classes for blind children will be opened in P. S. 119, Manhattan; 53, the Bronx, and 53, Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.60 month; mile ocean boardwalk, always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,584 Coney Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bays; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

SEA GATE.—Private family; room, with or without private bath, for season; excellent French cooking. Phone Coney Island 674.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished floor, bath room, electricity; with or without board. Telephone 300 Yonkers.

New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Lady, qualified as nurse, would board and care for one or two elderly people or invalids permanently; no other boarders. Health Resort, Oceanic, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

OLD HOMESTEAD DAIRY FARM, Moodus, Conn.—Healthy location; hills, valleys; shady lawn; tennis, fruits, and vegetables.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 88.

Lake Waramang, New Preston, Conn.—Carter House. Mrs. E. Farmer. $10.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Summer board; adults $10 per week; also cottage to rent. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Orders of July 8 relating to Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, Cav., revoked.

Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, Cav., and 2d Lt. T. Fox, 24th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 2d F. A., President of an Examining Board, at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an Examining Board, at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lts. F. S. Clark and B. O'N. Kennedy, C. A. C., and O. A. Dickinson, 25th Inf.

1st Lt. E. W. Bailey, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in South Dept. and will proceed to his home and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Lt. Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. C., upon relief from duty at Naval War College, is assigned to duty in Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Capt. R. Furnival, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays and from temporary duty in Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, and proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Tampa, for duty.

Following M. C. officers will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Capts. W. P. Banta, H. C. Pillsbury, and G. M. Edwards, and 1st Lt. N. T. Kirk.

Following officers are recalled for service in the Adjutant General's Dept.: Majors W. T. Johnston, 8th Cav.; A. G. Jenkins, C. A. C.; J. E. Woodward, 7th Inf., and O. R. Wolfe, 26th Inf. Major Johnston will repair to this city for duty in office of the Adjutant General.

Capt. L. Parsons, retired, is relieved from duty at Kansas City, Mo., and will proceed home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., to Kansas City, Mo., at once, and report to officer in charge of the duty pertaining to purchase of public animals for duty as his assistant.

1st Lts. F. B. Strauss and A. M. Fisher, M. R. C., to active duty to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in M. C. to be held at Ft. Lincoln, N. D., during week commencing July 27, and upon completion of this duty they will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. H. L. Wenner, Jr., M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of July 7 are amended to direct the following Capts., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, to report to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary station and duty: S. Coleman, L. S. Carson, G. P. Ball-ard, F. F. Case, W. C. Gardenhire, R. B. Powers, H. Erickson, E. H. Andres, L. Halstead, J. Regan, P. M. Cochran, T. Campbell, H. C. Williams, C. E. N. Howard, J. O. Steger, L. G. Brinton, Jr., R. M. Jordan, M. L. Ireland, O. G. Collins, G. Parker, and H. W. Newton. They will retain quarters at the permanent station to which they were assigned prior to detail in Q. M. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. W. Bailey, M. R. C., 1 month and 15 days; Lt. Col. S. Reber, Sig. Corps, 4 months, and 1st Lt. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. T. King, Staff, Second in Command to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, and W. G. Mitchell, Fleet Engineer, Atlantic Fleet, to Staff, Second in Command, and Engineer Officer, Battleship Force.

Lt. A. K. Shoup, to San Francisco (Cal.) Training Station, Sept. 1.

Ens. G. L. Lamont, the Maine, to the Kearsarge.

Act. Chap. C. N. Hastings, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, July 31.

Born: To Andersen, the South Carolina, to the Potomac.

Gunner H. W. Stratton, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to the Montana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alabama and Rhode Island at Montauk Point, Barry at Cavite, Dolphin and Memphis at Port au Prince, Drayton at Newport, Kanawha off Cape Henry, Marblehead at Port Angeles, Montgomery at Betterton, Md.

Sailed—Buffalo, Tiburon for San Diego; Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Denver, San Blas for Mazatlan; Gloucester, Brooklyn for cruise; Illinois, Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Jason, San Diego for San Francisco; Mars, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Roe, Key West for Pensacola, and the Uncas, Irdian Head for Norfolk.

The orders to the Vulcan, as published July 13, have been modified, and that vessel will return to Norfolk via Guantanamo, Cuba, instead of Key West.

The Paducah has been ordered to remain at Cape Romain to assist in salvage work on the Hector.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and Assignment: Patrol, C. A. Hakedorn, 10 to 143, 4 P. M. July 19.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons E. V. Hubbard, 11 S. D., in charge of the 10 S. D. in addition to his own, 8 days, 12:01 A. M. July 19; P. J. Murray, 14 S. D., in charge of the 15 S. D. in addition to his own, 10 days, 2 A. M. July 26; Lieuts. J. Leonard, 17, to C. O. Squad, 16 days, 8 A. M. July 19; E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of the Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 28; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 27; S. C. Hauptman, 15, to Tr. School, 8 A. M. July 18 to 8 A. M. Aug. 8. Mounted Sergts. with Horses and Equipments J. Schofield, 33, to Traf. Div., subdiv. A, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; T. W. Flood, 283, to 36, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 19. Sergts. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 26; Patrol, F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 23; R. P. Brown, 81, to C. O. Squad, duty as custodian, 300 Mulberry St., 12:01 A. M. July 24 to 8 A. M. Aug. 7; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 24.

Assignment Discontinued: Mounted Sergt. with Horse and Equipments T. L. Byrnes, 33, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, (temp.,) 8 A. M. July 25.

Leaves of Absence, with full pay: Surgeons D. D. Jennings, 10 S. D., 8 days, 12:01 A. M. July 19, to be deducted from vacation; A. D. Smith, 15 S. D., 10 days, 2 A. M. July 26, to be deducted from vacation; without pay: Patrol. J. F. Green, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 23.

Fire Department.

The engineers of steamer and firemen, 1st grade, reporting at the foot of Grand Street, will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at the repair shops, 56th St. and 12th Av. for ten days, (Sundays excepted,) beginning Friday, July 21, at time specified:

Engineers of steamer, at 9 A. M.: F. Rubino, Eng. 1; W. J. McMahon, Eng. 2; J. J. Brady, Eng. 15; C. A. Golden, Eng. 17; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. Shaw, Eng. 21; F. O. Heinrich, Eng. 25; W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng. 71; H. G. J. Winter, Eng. 80.

At 1 P. M.: M. Seelinger, Eng. 83; C. A. Hutchinson, Eng. 208; W. G. Quinn, Eng. 209; J. Smith, Eng. 213; E. Johnson, Eng. 216; C. Young, 217; J. Hines, Eng. 218; J. Burns, Jr., Eng. 226; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 264.

Firemen, 1st grade, at 9 A. M.: F. Werder, Eng. 61; W. Kienast, Eng. 91; O. Boyhan, Eng. 203.

At 1 P. M.: H. Gallagher, Eng. 221; F. Proffe, Eng. 277; C. H. Tennis, H. & L. 147.

Fined: Detective 1st gr., E. M. Luft, Eng. 290, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Retired: Lieut. E. T. O'Hara, Eng. 36, (on his own application,) pension of $1,000, 8 P. M., July 19; eng. of steamer J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88, (on his own application,) annual pension of $800, 8 P. M., July 10; fire., 1st gr., W. E. Alfonsin, H. & L. 109, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 19.

Special leave: Fire., 1st gr., S. O. A. Williamson, Eng. 33 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KIRSCH, NATHAN, (May 21, 1915;) net estate, $161,931. Jessie Schweitzer, daughter, and sons, Louis and Alexander, received $21,-317 each; also Benjamin, temporary life estate to age of 21 in $10,000, and to Celia Kirsch, widow, life estate in residue of $121,931. Assets: Realty, $89,265, comprising equity of $3,837 in 147-149 Perry St., appraised at $50,000; equity of $6,336 in 241 Madison St., appraised at $27,000; equity of $24,510 in 254-256 Delancey St., appraised at $60,000; equity of $15,929 in 328-330 East 75th St., appraised at $43,000; equity of $8,155 in 92 Cannon St., appraised at $41,500; equity of $6,678 in 226 Thompson St., appraised at $33,000; equity of $1,770 in 34 Stanton St., appraised at $170,000, and equity of $1,000 in 226 First Av., appraised at $22,000; bank, $1,918; notes and mortgages, $106,792, being in twenty-one holdings of nominal amounts.

SMITH, MAGGIE G., (Jan. 26, 1916;) net estate, $66,144. Four sons and daughters were named beneficiaries in equal amounts. Assets: 43 West 90th St., $20,000, and an equity of $40,000 in 161 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $50,000; bank, $711; personalty and mortgages, $6,024, the mortgage being a holding of $5,000 due on $15,000 mortgage on All Souls' Church, West End Av., now 91st St. Decedent owned 12 shares of Old Dominion Steamship Company stock, valued at $1,200.

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Special leave: Fire., 1st gr., S. O. A. Williamson, Eng. 33 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for chemist, (food and drugs.) The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Candidates must have a degree guaranteeing the completion of a standard course of instruction, with chemistry as the major subject, in a college or technical school of recognized standing, or proof of other training and experience recognized by the commission as equivalent. Some credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German. The salary is $1,200 a year. The minimum age is 21 years. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Health Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for dairy husbandman, for men only, at an entrance salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year, in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will include co-operative work with dairy farmers; advice and assistance with reference to instituting the keeping of records of production of herds, the construction of silos, the construction and remodeling of dairy buildings, the feeding of dairy herds, the management of dairy farms, the care and handling of milk and cream, and the making of butter on farms, the organization and supervision of farmers' associations, bull associations, and cow-testing associations; demonstrations at fairs, judging dairy cattle and dairy products, lecture work on subjects connected with dairy farming, and other forms of dairy-farming extension work; collection of information concerning the dairy industry, and experimental work along dairy-farming lines. The performance of these duties will involve considerable traveling. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness for carrying on work along lines related to subjects outlined in the statement of duties above. Thesis of from 1,500 to 2,500 words. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing, and in addition at least two years' responsible experience in connection with some phase of dairy husbandry since leaving college are prerequisites. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

Senior, also junior, public accountant; office; state experience, age, and salary. H 287 Times Downtown.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, male; good salary; must be expert; good chance of advancement for right party. G 236 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good field, good article, good commission, good salesmen. Apply Room 808, 96 Warren St.

ADVERTISING and publicity man, experienced in automobile accessories line; salary to start $25 a week. Apply by letter only. H. D., Box 28, Room 1,201. 220 West 42d St.

AN ALERT, ambitious young man wanted for training with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in its telephone switchboard installation department; there is an opportunity here for the right chap to connect with a concern in which he may grow; only an unmarried man between the ages of 19 and 23 years, a high school graduate, or the equivalent, who is willing to be away from home and friends as the occasion demands, will be considered; advancement will depend entirely upon the man's adaptability to hard work; salary, $10-$12 to start. Write a long letter telling all about yourself. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av.

A REFINED MAN, residing near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., familiar with sports of every character, including ball, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., to write briefly but correctly news relating to sports of schools, clubs, &c., in Westchester County and later in adjoining counties when weekly will be made the highest-grade illustrated issue; only one who knows; reasonable space rates to start for spare time. Write fully to Tarrytown Press Record, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ATTENDANT or hospital orderly, for an institution; pay $22.50 per month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 6 P. M., for personal interview.

AUTOMOBILE DEMONSTRATOR, (not merely a driver); must have long experience and know every phase of demonstration work; steady job; $25 weekly. G 16 Times.

A WELL EDUCATED MAN

is wanted by a prominent and conservative investment bond house, for their investigating and buying department. Young man preferred who desires to learn business from the beginning. Address, giving age, nationality, complete details of education and experience; languages read or spoken, present salary. Address H D, P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; thoroughly competent assistant; give references, experience, and salary wanted. G 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 corporation accountant; must state fully past experience and salary wanted. Write G. L., 278 8d Av.

BOY wanted by importer and converter, 16 to 18 years of age; must be bright, of good appearance, neat penman; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity. Address G 225 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, energetic young men wanted to fill positions in bank; 18 to 20 years. G 234 Times Downtown.

BRONZE FEEDERS wanted. Apply Sackett & Wilhelm, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment publishing business; salary $2 per day, commission and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producer. Apply after 10, Room 201, 3 West 20th St.

COLLECTOR, experienced, wanted; give experience, salary desired, references. G 229 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER AND DETAILER wanted on commercial trucks; experienced automobile man preferred. Apply in person to Employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Star and Borden Avs., Long Island City.

ESTIMATOR AND SOLICITOR for general contractors; office experience this line and proven ability; get work essential; small salary and commission; no application considered without full details; "business getter." B 108 Times.

FIFTH AV. retail millinery and dressmaking house requires competent assistants in the selling and management, under 35; not a question of bringing trade, but first-class ability is necessary; yearly position; salary. 92 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced young man as file clerk; hours 9 to 5, P. M.; must be quick and accurate; salary $12 weekly. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number, Z 320 Times Annex.

HARDWARE.

Large export house wants man with good knowledge of hardware and machinery; must know Spanish and be experienced in export trade; good future and prospect of traveling foreign countries for right party; state experience, age, and salary desired. H 292 Times Downtown.

I HAVE AN OPENING in my office for a brilliant young college man of literary tastes; it affords him an opportunity to work up in a high-class business; a youth of good address and appearance is required, as he must meet persons of position daily; write me, stating your education and qualifications; do not hesitate to write at length. X., A 25 Times.

INSURANCE SALESMAN wanted; splendid opportunity; salary and commission; state experience. G 10 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—About 25 years of age; one who has a practical knowledge of bookkeeping, understands double entry, taking off trial balances, analyzing accounts, and familiar with general office details; must be quick and accurate at figures and good hand; state experience, with references and salary expected; permanent position. Manufacturer, G 231 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for ice station, Jersey City, who can find dealers to buy manufactured ice from cans. A. J., Baggs Hotel, Utica, N. Y.

MEN wanted in beer bottling plant, corner 90th St. and 3d Av., New York City; wages $13 per week. Apply at 7 o'clock mornings.

OFFICE BOY.—American, acquainted with downtown; permanent and good chance for advancement. Peck & Hill, 141 Madison Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Necessary to be stenographer and typist, good correspondent, have good education, between 25 and 40; must be ably one experienced in organizing and operating security sales staff; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement for right man; absolute sobriety and integrity requisite. Apply between 2 and 4, Clarence Hodson & Co., Brokers in unlisted dividend-paying securities, established 1893, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

PORTER in men's neckwear establishment; must have excellent references. Competent, Box 230 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted in wholesale auto supply store. Apply with references, Pruden, 864 8th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted; college man, familiar with typewriting and stenography, preferred; knowledge of autos and motor boats desirable. Address L. K. G., 24 University Place.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction. Only experienced men of strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.

Address H 298 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.—We want a man under 30, who has had a thorough training in the receiving of automobile accessories, hardware, or electrical supplies, to take charge of our receiving department; excellent position for right man; in your reply state age, experience, references, and salary desired. G 15 Times.

RUBBER CALENDER AND COMPOUND MAN WANTED FOR CHICAGO PLANT; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND COMPOUNDING AND MILLING; PREFERED MAN WITH FORMULAE FOR RUBBER SHEETING AND SINGLE TEXTURE COAT GOODS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIDE-AWAKE MAN. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; APPLICATION TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE ROSENWALD & WEIL, 1,514 WEST KINZIE ST., CHICAGO.

SALESMAN.—A high-class salesman who is looking for a permanent position to handle exclusive territory, selling the well-known McCaskey accounting systems and sales books; no advance hunters or convenience job seekers will be considered; the business is thoroughly advertised and solidly established; the applicant must be able to finance himself and should have some knowledge of accounting; a knowledge of the printing, lithographing, or calendar business will be helpful; large commissions are paid. For interview call on A. M. Hayden, District Manager, Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J., between 9 and 12 o'clock Thursday morning, July 20.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by investment banking house, specializing in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines who have made good; salary and commission to men who can point to past performances and who are willing to work. H 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive and experienced; one for New Jersey, one for Michigan, to sell best black asphalt paint proposition ever offered; straight commission with traveling expenses advanced to right men. Answer quick, with full particulars, B 115 Times.

SALESMAN to handle a side line on commission basis; territory open New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New England States. Apply Hyman & Oppenheim, 106 East 16th.

SALESMAN.—Live with demand, money saving feature; city; commission basis; leads. Call 9 to 11, M. L. Co., first floor, 110 Madison Av., (near 29th St.)

SALESMEN.—Carry strong line ladies' belts for city and vicinity as side line; commission basis. B. A., 190 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Successful security salesman on 20 per cent. commission. Guest & Co., 6 Wall St., New York.

SALESMEN to sell special numbers in serge dresses; jobbers and retailers; commission basis. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN to carry side line ladies' belts on road; commission. B 134 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN for high-class, widely advertised, well-established proposition; leads furnished; exceptional commission opportunity. Room 559, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, ambitious, accurate; state age, education, salary expected. G 220 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced receiving and cloth stock clerk by large cloak concern; must know his business and come well recommended; state references. G 7 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS or Supervising Principal, 25 to 30, to take travel for schoolbook house; salary and expenses; must be college graduate. Address G 19 Times.

THE CREDIT CLEARING HOUSE, 440 FOURTH AV.

NEED SEVERAL YOUNG MEN IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY; GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED.

TOWERMEN AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Wanted, experienced, for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 1824 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

TWO HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING MEN WANTED

TO SELL ADVERTISING FOR THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN'S FIELD DAY

TO BE HELD AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29.

Only high-class, experienced men need apply; bring references; commission. Call Vanderbilt Hotel, 9 Wednesday morning. Ask for Mr. Fisk.

YARN—EXPORT.

Large export house wants experienced yarn man to take charge of yarn department; good future for right party; state experience, age, and salary. H 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

An opportunity for several young men to connect themselves on salary basis with the leading musical house in this country, with a view to learning the business; unlimited opportunity for men who successfully develop; should be between 21 and 26 years old, preferably possessing some selling experience; reply by letter, stating age and details of personal patience, either business or otherwise, for the past five years. G 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with college education in mechanical engineering, as assistant editor on weekly journal; state experience and salary expected. Mechanical, G 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in shipping department; one with book experience preferred; give full particulars as to experience and salary desired. Address G 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for insurance office; must be accurate; state experience and salary expected. H 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in selling office of wholesale clothing house, also act as model. Z 321 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of handling about 600 men manufacturing steam kettles, boilers, and light plate work; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced; as an executive with factory making light stamped sheet metal goods; knowledge of electroplating essential; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Practical brass rolling mill Superintendent to take complete charge of production end; an exceptional opportunity for man to handle plant of 500 skilled hands; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

DESIGNING ENGINEERS on reinforced concrete, structural steel and general mill building construction; location Connecticut; salary $1,500 to $2,000.

MACHINE DESIGNERS.—Two on small work, such as typewriters, adding machines, &c., salary $1,800; (1) on elevating and conveying machinery, salary $1,500 to $1,800; (1) on milling machinery and general machine tools to develop a line of welding machinery, salary $2,000 to $3,000.

SEVERAL OTHER VERY DESIRABLE OPENINGS for mechanical, electrical, structural, and concrete draftsmen; salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800.

ACCOUNTANTS.—We can use three or four first-class senior public accountants; salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500.

Call between 9 and 2.

BOYS.—Good education; neat; call immediately. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHERS. — All grades; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on

CLOAK TRADE STRIKE CONFERENCE FAILS

Union Men and Manufacturers Separate with No Progress Toward a Settlement.

STATEMENT BY EACH SIDE

Workers Say Arbitration Was Refused—Employers Accuse Employes of Bad Faith.

The cloak trade war probably will be fought till hunger or bankruptcy prostrates the belligerents. Just a week after it began, the conference arranged by Mayor Mitchel to end the strike, which has made 200,000 persons idle and left $60,000,000 worth of orders for women's clothes unfilled, the seventh session broke up in discord yesterday on the twenty-eighth floor of the Metropolitan Tower.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who had presided, left the city for Washington, and Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, issued orders for the strike, now almost twelve weeks old, to go on. Within an hour the Citizens' Committee for support of the cloakmakers and others interested were busy with plans to feed the strikers, for the union is no longer able to make the strike payments of $65,000 a week, which was less than $2 a week per family for the needle-workers.

It was shortly before 11 A. M. when Mr. Gompers, leaving the conference room, told the reporters, "It's all off."

Each side issued a statement accusing the other of bad faith and of breaking up the conference. The immediate cause of the break was the demand of the union that it have a hand in fixing prices for piece work.

Before the end of the conference Mr. Schlesinger, for the union, offered to submit the issues to arbitration, which the representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association refused.

The Union's Statement.

In a statement issued by the union after the adjournment it was said that the conference has demonstrated that the trouble would never be settled without the intervention of an impartial board of arbitration.

"When the manufacturers locked out their workers on April 28," the union said, "they announced that the one and supreme issue was unrestricted right to increase and decrease forces of workers in accordance with the needs of business efficiency.

"This right was granted by the union as a basis for conference on the remaining issues. On the very first day of the conference it became clear that the employers did not merely insist upon freedom to manage shops in their own unlimited discretion, but also that they were unalterably opposed to all wage increases and improvement in shop conditions. More than that, they made it quite clear that they proposed to remove the most essential measure of protection against underpayment and oppression which the workers in the industry had enjoyed during the last six years, to reduce the standards of earnings and to reintroduce the sweatshop system.

"They stated frankly that it was their intention to revive the unregulated 'outside contractor,' who had been largely banished from the industry since the adoption of the protocol in 1910 and refused even to discuss any provision for the maintenance of a standard hourly base rate of earnings for piece workers, although such piece workers comprise about 75 per cent. of the workers in the industry and have heretofore adjusted their earnings upon the basis of established hourly base rates.

Arbitration Refused.

"Time and again the union representatives renewed their offer to submit all outstanding differences to arbitration, but the manufacturers remained obdurate.

"The responsibility for breaking up the conference rests entirely upon the employers. As to the union, it still stands ready to submit its side of the controversy to the most searching investigation of any competent and fair-minded tribunal.

"In accordance with the understanding upon which the union entered into conference we will immediately submit to the Mayor of the city and through him to the community at large a detailed report of the proceedings of the conference and the present issues between the parties."

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, issued a statement in which he said:

"The conferences were definitely broken off this morning after the union had deliberately gone back on its own pledged word, which was made the basis on which the conference was held.

"At the outset the employers demanded that they be free, according to the dictates of their own business, to increase or decrease the number of their employes to meet the conditions in their factories and to retain such employes as they desired on the basis of efficiency.

"The union replied that in order to meet the issue squarely they were willing to concede this right to the employer, and they added that 'this concession is made honestly, without modification or limitation.'

"Almost immediately the union repudiated this agreement and demanded what it called a 'preferential union shop.' This demand alone, following the union's concession, would have been enough to justify the manufacturers in refusing to go further in conference, but in the interests of peace the manufacturers agreed to accept the preferential union shop as laid down in the original protocol, in so far as it related to the preference in hiring given to members of the union. The union thereupon demanded that this preference in hiring was not sufficient, and that it should be stretched to mean retention in employment of union men, and that they be preferred when any of the shop forces were to be discharged. It will be remembered that it was upon this issue almost solely that the agreement of Aug. 4, 1915, drawn up by the Council of Conciliation, was broken. The union was trying to exact a condition under which no manufacturer in any industry on earth could survive.

How Prices Are Fixed.

"It must be understood that the price of any garment made by piece workers is settled by a committee of the expert workers in the shop, selected by their shop associates and indorsed by the union officials and a representative of the manufacturers. As soon as this price is settled the stock is manufactured, and the fixed price is communicated to the salesmen and to the trade generally as being the price for that garment during the season.

"Now the union demanded that in order to fix the price definitely there must be an entirely new factor. This was to be what the union called an 'outside expert,' who was to be chosen by the union, placed in the employer's shop without any option in selection on the part of the employer, and that no price of a garment could be construed as settled unless this outside person had had a hand in making the prices. Unless this right was granted the union said that no price settlement on garments could be held as fixed and that at any time upon a demand of the workers in the shop the price of the garments could be resettled upon a higher basis.

"Imagine what this would mean to a manufacturer. He would never know at any time in the season at what price he could sell his goods. If he accepted an order for merchandise at a certain price, as likely as not he would be compelled to write his customer within a day or so that the price had been advanced and that he could not meet his contract with the customer. It would mean absolute chaos in the business."

The union treasury, according to union officials, had $500,000 when the strike started. The union has been paying out about $80,000 a week and receiving $40,000 from cloakmakers at work and from other organizations. The difference between what was received and what was paid out had about depleted the union treasury. The Citizens' Committee plans to raise $35,000 a week as long as the strike lasts. Samuel Untermyer and Jacob H. Schiff have promised $2,500 a week each.

In an advertisement in THE TIMES this morning the Citizens' Committee takes up the cudgel for the union in its demand for arbitration.

"The Citizens' Committee is in accord with the union in its demand for arbitration," the advertisement reads, "because the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association broke an agreement which had still more than a year to run, and on the 28th of April declared a lockout involving more than 60,000 workers. More than 200,000 human beings are facing hunger in New York City today. And a great industry is at a standstill.

"If you agree with the Citizens' Committee that this situation is intolerable and should be terminated through arbitration, write or telegraph your demand for arbitration to Allan Robinson, Chairman, 624 Madison Avenue, New York."

SAYS UNION HIRES GUNMEN.

S. Shulder to Present to Swann Demand for Audit of Accounts.

S. Shulder, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 140 West Seventeehth Street, said last night he would present today to District Attorney Swann affidavits by six members of the cloakmakers' union demanding an audit of the union's books. Mr. Shulder's action is taken, he said, because he believed the union had been hiring gunmen as pickets. He asserted he complained to the District Attorney and was told to get six requests from union members to have the union's books audited, which he had done.

"The union hired gunmen six years ago and they are doing the same thing in this strike," said Mr. Shulder, "and we will prove it as soon as we get to the books of the union."

Mr. Shulder stated he was being backed by the Manufacturers' Protective Association. He said also that he was going to Washington to insist on a Federal mediation board to settle the strike.

A booklet attacking the cloakmakers' union and its officials was issued last night by the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association, with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue. The designers assert they have been forced to break their contracts with the manufacturers owing to intimidation of their members by "ruffians" employed by the strikers. The designers will hold a meeting in the Grand Opera House tonight to discuss the situation.

TELEGRAPHERS' PAY FAIR, HE CONTENDS

N. Y. Central Official Gives Wage Scales Obtaining Abroad to Prove It.

UNION LEADER ANSWERS

Warns Railway That Employes Will Not Tolerate Present Conditions Indefinitely.

The pay of railroad employes in Japan, Australia, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries was presented by the New York Central yesterday prior to the adjournment of the hearing before the Federal Board of Arbitration at the Hotel Manhattan as a reason for not granting the increases in pay demanded by the telegraphers of the system.

Henry W. Chambers, statistician for the Central, presented the following figures for the yearly pay of all railroad employes, which, he said, were all the figures available:

West Australia	$770.52
United States	729.04
New Zealand	623.16
Canada	604.17
New South Wales	573.45
Sweden	469.00
Germany	404.23
Switzerland	366.96
Italy	354.42
Austria	329.40
Holland	234.48
Russia	211.40
Hungary	200.40
Japan	113.88

Mr. Chambers said that if all the employes of the New York Central were to receive the 13½ per cent. increase in wages asked by the telegraphers $7,500,000 yearly would be added to the pay-roll, and that the net corporate income for the railroad in 1915 was $8,688,672.37.

President H. B. Perham of the Telegraphers' Union summed up for the telegraphers.

"Railroads heretofore have been too eager for profits," he said. "Harmonizing influences must be injected into their conduct of affairs, for a rupture is sure to come if things go on as they are. Men will not indefinitely remain quiescent while they are treated as automatons or machines. It is best that there be no test of strength between the New York Central and the Telegraphers' Union. This is the better way for us all when we cannot agree—to abide by the judgment of others."

T. W. Evans, General Manager for the Central lines east of Buffalo, said:

"It looks as though the notion prevails that 1916 is a good year to make a killing. The demands we have got this year are, to say the least, numerous. I am sorry to see that the telegraphers now seem to have fallen into the same path as others—strike vote to be followed by mediation and then arbitration.

"The railroad is regulated and can earn only according to the rates it is permitted to charge, and, of course, cannot pay what it does not earn. The New York Central earnings in 1914 were not sufficient to pay its dividends, and for a number of years before that only a slight margin was available. Present conditions are based on a transient cause and should not be considered as reason for large expenditures."

A decision is expected within ten days. The board has until Aug. 6 to make its report. The hearings begin on July 6.

NAME ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Baron Balfour Heads British Body to Plan Trade After War.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith has appointed a committee to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Paris Economic Conference.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh is Chairman of the committee, the membership of which includes Arthur J. Balfour and a number of prominent economists.

Woods Promotes Three Sergeants.

Commissioner Woods yesterday promoted three Sergeants to the rank of Lieutenant. They are Patrick Dinan, West Sixty-eighth Street Station; Michael Lane, Sheepshead Bay Station, and Thomas F. Walsh, Third Inspection District.

GET PRISON GUARD SLAYER.

Camden Prisoner Caught with Wife —Companion in Escape Still Free.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 18.—Wilson Ashbridge, who escaped from the Camden County Jail last night with George E. Thompson after killing one guard and wounding another, was captured today at Chester, Penn. With his wife the escaped prisoner registered at the Keystone Hotel under an assumed name. He was arrested there. Thompson separated from Ashbridge outside the jail, and is still at large.

Ashbridge was brought back and is again in jail. He would not talk about his escape or the killing of Isaac Hibbs, the keeper. It was learned he went from the jail to the Philadelphia station, where he met his wife. Together they ate dinner and then journeyed to Chester. The police have tracked Thompson to the West Philadelphia station. He reached there about 8 o'clock and took a train for the West.

Joseph Ellis, the wounded guard, is still in a serious condition, but it is believed he will live.

MAY STRIKE AT MIDNIGHT.

Westchester Trolleymen Believe Roads Will Not Arbitrate.

The time limit placed by the joint committee representing the Trolleymen's Unions of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle expires tonight at midnight. If at that hour an answer has not been received to a demand for an arbitration of the wage dispute from the officials of the trolley roads a suspension of work will be ordered by the joint committee, and the cars will not be taken out tomorrow morning.

The joint committee, which has been in practically continuous session since Friday last, will be in session until a decision is reached. It was said by Samuel Hoey, President of the Yonkers local and Chairman of the joint committee, yesterday, that hope for a peaceful solution of the dispute grows dimmer hourly. The joint committee has received authority from the central office of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employes of America to call a strike at its discretion.

BUYS FAMOUS PARLOR.

Metropolitan Museum to Exhibit Type of Colonial Architecture.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has bought the parlor of Marmion Mansion, the famous Lewis home in King George County, for removal to New York. The room will be placed in the Museum to be preserved as a type of early American architecture.

The mansion dates from the seventeenth century, and is one of the oldest in Virginia. The room's heavy oak panels were decorated in 1783 by a Hessian soldier, who was nursed in the Lewis home after he had been wounded in battle.

SLAYER SHOT THREE, THEN TOOK HIS LIFE

Rejected Suitor Killed Father and Wounded Mother and Brother of Girl.

CROWD HELD BY FEAR

Dared Not Enter House Where Victims Lay Until Murderer Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 18.—For three hours early this morning a dozen town officials and a hundred neighbors armed with pistols and shot guns stood outside the frame cottage of James P. Hopkins, at 37 Mechanic Street, afraid to enter and arrest John Solax, an Armenian shoemaker, who had shot and killed Hopkins, and wounded his wife and one of their children. Until daylight came they stood in groups about the house fearing an attack by the slayer whom they could hear at intervals moving about inside the house. Sometimes the wounded child within the house sobbed and once the crowd heard the man's voice, but none dared enter.

At last a door slammed and several shots sounded. Then came groans and the cries of a man in pain. The more venturesome entered the lower floor, but they feared to go upstairs, believing the assassin was feigning agony to entice them within reach. After an hour all was quiet and daylight came. Then the crowd trooped up the stairs.

In the bathroom was Solax, dead. He had shot himself twice in the stomach and once in the head. Near his bed in the front room was 9-year-old Leslie Hopkins with a bullet wound in his leg and another in his arm. In another bedroom Hopkins lay dead on the floor. He had been shot through the abdomen, through the head, and in the arm. Near him and still alive was Mrs. Hopkins. She had been mortally wounded, one bullet having entered her lung and another her stomach.

The story of Solax's attack on the family was learned from Mrs. Hopkins and the Hopkins children. Solax was a shoemaker only about 20 years old with a shop across the street from the Hopkins home. He had seemed to be infatuated with 15-year-old Florence Hopkins and her parents had objected to his attentions. Six months ago Mr. Hopkins had had Marshal W. R. Lewis notify Solax to stop annoying the girl. He ceased his attentions, but Mr. Hopkins complained to the police Solax was carrying a revolver and he feared for his life.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hopkins told her husband she heard some one removing the screen from a window. He got out of bed, and had advanced three steps across the floor when the intruder opened fire. Hopkins fell and Mrs. Hopkins started toward him. Solax fired two more shots at the fallen man, and then turned the revolver against the wife. Albert, the eighteen-year-old son, aroused by the shooting, hurried down the front stairs as Solax came up the back way. Leslie was climbing out of bed when Solax shot him. This was done in darkness, and while Solax was thus engaged Florence, Cecelia, her eleven-year-old sister, and Mr. and Mrs. John Cahill, who lived on the second floor, escaped from the house and gave the alarm.

The speedy gathering of neighbors prevented Solax's escape, though they dared not try to capture him.

Mrs. Hopkins and her son are in the Long Branch Memorial Hospital. It is not believed she will recover. Hopkins and his family came here from England nine years ago. He was employed in a local rug factory.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRIA.

Adriatic Seaport's Inhabitants Are Thrown Into a Panic.

LONDON, July 18.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says great damage has been caused by an earthquake in the region of Fiume, Austria. In the City of Fiume, the dispatch says, a terrible panic was caused by the earthquake.

Fiume is a city of about 40,000 at the northeastern extremity of the Adriatic Sea. It is an important seaport. There have been several earth disturbances recently in the region of the Adriatic, principally in lower Italy and Sicily.

RAILROADS SEEK RELIEF.

Ask President to Suspend Act Requiring Competitive Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Frank Trumbull, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, and Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel of the Southern Railway, representing 84 per cent. of the railroads of the country, will urge upon President Wilson tomorrow through Mr. Trumbull, who is Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, the suspension of that section of the Clayton act compelling competitive bidding for railroad supplies. They will ask the President to have the subject investigated by a joint committee of Congress or by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad officials say that if this clause of the Clayton act goes into effect—it is Schedule W—on Oct. 15, it will materially injure the railroads and destroy their present method of doing business. It was explained by a railroad official tonight that the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Union Pacific, and most of the other large railroads bought supplies for themselves and their subsidiaries in bulk and in many cases without competitive bidding. These supplies were parceled out to the subsidiaries as they needed them through the clearing house of the parent organization. The subsidaries frequently issued stock for the supplies, and the stock was held by the parent concern until such time as it appeared advantageous to dispose of it.

All of the large companies have purchasing departments which buy the equipment by wholesale and it is contended that the supplies can be purchased cheaper than by competitive bidding. The small railroads, it is held, cannot buy to advantage on competitive bids for small amounts.

Hervey Names Secretary.

Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey yesterday appointed ex-Alderman William Duggan as his secretary. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. Duggan, who is a Republican in politics, represented the old Thirty-second District in the Board of Aldermen for one term.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In Mexico they have killed and been killed so much that they are used to it, says Porter Emerson Browne in his satirical article about "The Mexican Mess" in this week's

5¢ Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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"The dining-car service is a subject for pleasant recollections. On your next trip to Philadelphia, try the Dinner de Luxe—you'll enjoy it." The dollar dinner on 5.00 and 6.00 P. M. trains is exceptionally good.

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All-wool fabrics—that hold their shape and need no laundering. Just as light and cool as can be—in smart Pinch Backs, Belters and Varsity Fifty Fives.

At $12.50—Plain Grays that are just as cool as they look. Also in a new shade of Tan—with stripes.

At $13.50—Some extra smart Light Tan and Green combinations—as well as plain Gray tones.

At $15.00—Gray Homespun effects in various shades; Grays with stripes; plain Blues and Tans.

At $16.50—Dark Grays, Shepherd Checks, Glen Urquharts, Plain Tans—also Black grounds with dark Purple stripes.

At $18.00—Heather Mixtures; Grays with Roman Stripes; Brown and Black Shepherd Checks.

At $20.00—Very distinctive combinations of rich Gray and Brown grounds, with colored stripes.

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